ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,726—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid Brand Milk
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W A Wheler	29th Nov.
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th ,,
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th ,,
			1903
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cookman	28th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th ,,
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	25th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transshipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passenger cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 860.	Rs. 537-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Mezzoni	5005	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovitch	4400	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6044	27th Dec.
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	17th Jan.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TYROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Dec., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 17th November, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1903.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 907-8	,, 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 990; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Muzio	17th Dec. 1902.
CAPRI	6,000	Belsito	17th Jan. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Esplanade Road, No. 37.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd December, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY the 27th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th December.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 22nd December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about 30th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th November, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

THE S.S. "VILLE DE METZ" 3,257 Tons, expected to SAIL on or about 29th NOVEMBER for MARSEILLES, has splendid Passenger Accommodation.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 300
SECOND CLASS	,, 200

French Cuisine. Apply to
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,232 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about the 10th December 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Cape Town and Durban, S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

A BOON TO WEAK MEN.

ON originally scientific means of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Physical and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Stomach Medicines.

The Method is easy and sure, and a Permanent and Effective Cure is Ensured in all Cases of Weakness in Young and Old Men.

A fully Explanatory Pamphlet sent sealed free of charge —Address C. MURRAY, 7, Southampton Row, High Holborn, London, England.

W. B. GREEN & CO.'S
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

COOMBE'S XXXX STOUT & McEWAN'S ALE ON DRAUGHT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS & DINNERS

TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE.

served till 8-45 P.M.

SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS

THE BAND OF THE XXIII BOMBAY RIFLES

PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA
CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

A SHIELD AND DEFENCE
FOR EACH AND ALL.
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC
(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)
AGAINST
MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

It is recommended by the "LANCET".—"It is without its equal in persistent and protracted fevers and it may be administered when the fever is on or off."

I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.

I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.

JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad

This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Can be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

PROPRIETORS: M. T. MADON & CO.,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY.

NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Jewelled Gold Jewellery.
NEW DESIGNS in Necklaces
NEW DESIGNS in Muff Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Lockets
NEW DESIGNS in Brooches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelets and Bangles
NEW DESIGNS in Jewelled and Plain Fans
NEW DESIGNS in Cachou Boxes
NEW DESIGNS in Buckles
NEW DESIGNS in Studs, Lucks, and Solitaires
NEW DESIGNS in Coat and Vest Buttons
NEW DESIGNS in Ladies' Jewelled Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelet Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Watch Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Signet Guard and Gem Ring
NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Silver Pencils
NEW DESIGNS in Charms, Pendants &c.
NEW DESIGNS in Gun Metal Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Silver Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Electro-plated Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Cutlery, Spoons, and Forks
NEW DESIGNS in Presentation Oakware, Nickel-Silver Mounted
NEW DESIGNS in All Departments.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA
Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

C. M. PHESANIA,
MERCER,
117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
OLD POLICE COURT.

THE Largest and Cheapest House dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND
CATERERS,
HAVE NOW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF
SPECIAL COLD DISHES
FOR DINNER PARTIES
SENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.
MENUS ARRANGED
AND ADVICE GIVEN HOW THINGS SHOULD BE SERVED
FREE OF CHARGE.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkraute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. Royans Victoria. ,, a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Maraat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR.
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MR. HENRY DALLAS' MUSICAL AND COMEDY CO.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
LAST TWO NIGHTS
OF
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

SATURDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.
THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.'s.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Doors open 8-30 p.m.
Performance 9 p.m.

The last DOWN LOCAL TRAIN timed to leave CHURCH GATE at mid-night will START 15 minutes LATER and run on to SANTA CRUZ and ANDHERI.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Manager is prepared to receive Tenders for the SUPPLY to the Railway of calcium carbide from the 1st January to 31st December, 1903, at the rate of 10 tons (more or less) monthly according to a specification obtainable on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, First delivery of 10 tons to be made by 7th January, 1903, and other deliveries by the same date in each month.

2. The rate to be quoted will be for delivery, free of all charges, at the port of Karachi, Bombay, or Calcutta.

3. Tenders to be submitted to the Manager's office not later than 1230 hours on MONDAY, 15th December, 1902, at which hour, date and place they will be opened. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance.

By Order.
J. W. A. MACNAIR,
Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Railway.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Lahore, 17th November, 1902.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1902-1903.

IT is PROPOSED to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING, on SATURDAY, 13th December, 1902 and about Fourteen Extra Meetings will be held on SATURDAYS during the Season, up to the end of March, 1903.

Subscription for the full Season of Extra Meetings is as follows:—

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock ..... Rs. 30

NON-MEMBERS OF THE W. I. T. C.

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand and Enclosure only ..... Rs. 50 } Rs. 40
Extra for Private Paddock ..... Rs. 10 }

The above Tickets include 2 transferable Tickets admitting 2 Ladies free.

Season Tickets are obtainable only on application to

THE SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.,
Byculla Club, Byculla.

or to

MR. ANANDRAO SITTARAM,
Eastern Assurance Co.,
1 Green Street, Fort.

Applications for Tickets must be accompanied by Remittance for cost.

The charge for DAY TICKETS will be:—

Grand Stand and Enclosure including free Ticket for 1 Lady	Rs.	5
Private Paddock	,,	1
Ladies (not holding Tickets)	,,	2
Children	,,	2

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 15th November, 1902.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS
HEAD OFFICES:
57 and 59, Chancery Lane, London
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,
Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.
ALSO
ACCIDENTS and DISEASES Combined.
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID £3,350,000
LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.
This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to insure Europeans resident in India
For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents—
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,
MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN
I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).
STATUARY IMPORTED.
Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTE THE EARLIER HOUR.

TOWN HALL.
TO-DAY, AT 6 P. M.
REV. R. A. TORREY
WILL SPEAK ON
"The most important question that any man can face and answer."

MR. CHARLES ALEXANDER
WILL SING
"TELL MOTHER, I'LL BE THERE."
Also on THURSDAY and FRIDAY AT 6 P. M.
The Public are cordially invited.
ADMISSION FREE.
A collection will be taken to meet local expenses.
MASS MEETING OF CHILDREN ON FRIDAY, AT 4 P. M.

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

S. M. ALLARAKHIA,
GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR
227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

UNION TYPEWRITING Co.,
480, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.
THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA
FOR BUYING
NEW AND SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS,
CARBONS, RIBBONS,
AND
ACCESSORIES TO SUIT ALL MACHINES.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

FOR CORONATION.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT JUST RECEIVED.
BEST SADDLERY, STABLE KITS,
CARRIAGE LAMPS & RUBBER TYRES.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
By Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

A HANDSOME PRESENT TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

THE following TEAS are sure to be cordially welcomed as a XMAS PRESENT by People at Home.

	Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL MIXTURE	1	12	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ...	1	8	0
ORANGE PEKOE	1	6	0

A special reduction of 25 per cent., over 20 lbs. and upwards, will be given on our above usual rates up to the XMAS SEASON only.

J. E. MODY,
TEA AND COFFEE MART,
HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

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P. DURAN,
Acting Manager.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,,	18,000,000	
RESERVE FUND ..... ,,	8,910,000	

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London,	Lyons,	New York,
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Shanghai,	Hongkong	Tientsin and
Newchang.		

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	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years.....	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months.....	4½ ,,
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... ...£1,125,000	
PAID UP CAPITAL..... .....£562,5000	
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500	

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no once Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period, to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000	
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000	
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000	

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

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Silver Reserve Fund	$	47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture by Wimbridge Roberts and others, also benwood furniture, crockery, glassware, plated ware, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, 1 D. B. B. L. Gun by John Dickson and Sons in canvas case, garden plants in tubs and pots, etc. the property of J. B. NEUBERG, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

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The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dhunjee Street, opposite the Mission Church below the Grant Road Bridge, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, Treacher's glassware and crockeryware, plateware, organ by Rose and Co., square piano by Soundy and Co., table ornaments, wind-proof lamps, large size cooking stove, garden plants in pots, garden benches, tables and pump, etc., the property of C. SIMMONDS, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

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On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Pitamber Bhojraj, the trustee of the Panjrapol at Kutchkoral, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Adamjee Mahomedbhoy, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 17th day of September, 1900, the following landed property, viz:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or a chawl thereon and also a Tank adjoining to the said land, hereditaments and premises situate without the Fort of Bombay at Matoonga Maharwada, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, the said piece of land containing by admeasurement 1680 square yards, being a port

SALES BY AUCTION.

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No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Ridge" Malabar Hill, opposite the Gymkhana, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial made entire suites of dining, drawing, bed and office room furniture, specially made to order by "Wimbridge" and "John Roberts," rich glass and tor-colainware, best plated ware, drawing-room sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, large partition screens, single and double door almirahs, chest of drawers and wardrobes, teapoys, dressing and wash-hand tables with marble tops, rich drawing room and bed room Persian and Brussels carpets, brass and iron single and double wire spring bedsteads, first rate pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and standard hall lamps, valuable library furniture, large glass book cases, library chairs, ibook stands, Madras cane matting, incandescent gas lamps, one Colt's 6 chambers revolver with case, iron stamping machine, chaff cutting machine, clothes folding machine by Thomas Bradford and Co; sets of copper and aluminium cooking utensils, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots consisting of Begonias, Crotons, chrysanthemums, Ferns, Lilies, Palms, Roses, Pinacs &c., garden tools, &c., the property of Hon Mr. Justice E. T. CANDY.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

N. B.—The garden will be sold at 7 a.m. on the same day.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 10, Marine Liner, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, drawing room suit, drawing room cabinets, marble top table and teapoys, single and double door bevelled mirror glass almyras, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, handsome table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, wind-proof lamps, washband and dressing tables, &c., &c., the property of Major G. S. THOMSON, I. M. S., 21st Bombay Infantry.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF KATHIAWAR FINE COUNTRY-BRED HORSES.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs' BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the property of Sha Samaldas Bhoodarbhoy of Kathiawar.

7 country-bred horses, amongst the lot there are polo ponies, and some are broken to harness. Age between 4 to 6 and are perfectly sound.

The horses can be seen at Messrs. Stephen & Son's stables, Girgaum.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

On account of the estate of the late Mr. A. M. Long—

Golf sticks, fishing rod, electr plated t a set, brass candlesticks, spectacles, cricket bat, leggins, gloves, bullet mould, thermometer, barometer, a large collection of books, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built landau in very good order.
1 powerful bay waler, 14-2, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong chestnut Arab pony, 13-3, 5 years, broken to saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong-built victoria with rubber tyred wheels.
1 second-hand strong mail phaeton in very good order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, next to Apollo Hotel, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass, crockery, and plateware, tables and hanging lamps, first-rate pictures, handsome table ornaments, one rosewood cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., one handsome strong-built landaulette, one handsome strong gray Arab, about 8 years, 14-2, goes well in harness, very quiet and a set of plated mounted harness, &c., the property of S. S. SOOKER, Esq., proceeding to Calcutta.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON THE PAREL AND SELLASIS ROADS IN FIRST NAGPADA.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the "City of Bombay Improvement Trust," Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following valuable building sites, for the term of 999 years:—

Area in Sq. yds.	Area in Sq. yds.	Area in Sq. yds.	Area in Sq. yds.
645·00	363·34	3,335·00	316·44
	273·00	654·95	306·67
548·35	356·44	608·00	296·68
563·00	489·25	553·84	357·28
597·25	1,376·72	573·72	446·54
571·00	336·56	599·41	543·97
553·00	905·46	353·85	392·97
708·24	406·00	477·37	415·04
872·49	400·00	359·63	430·74
703·38	400·00	349·91	
749·83	400·00	284·22	

Sale to commence at 3 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 4th December next, and at 3 p.m. on such subsequent days as may be notified hereafter on the site of Messrs. Bennett and Co., by order of the Trustees.

Plan for sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease, and all further particulars can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th November, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE LEASEHOLD LANDS, together with the buildings standing thereon, belonging to the Mahalaxmi Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld. situated at Wari Bunder, opposite the Prince's Dock, near the Elphinstone Bridge.

Under instructions from the Trustees for debenture-holders of the Mahalaxmi Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Wari Bunder, opposite the Prince's Dock, near the Elphinstone Bridge, on MONDAY, the 1st December, 1902, at 3-30 p.m.,

all the leasehold lands, together with the buildings standing thereon.

For full particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the office of the Trustees of the debenture-holders, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th November, 1902.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE AT MATUNGA, WADALLA, AND DADUR.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1902, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Jadi to Jao Baretto, Locjoobai, widow of Sanjao Jao Baretto, Pedro Sanjao Jao Baretto, Avsiline Sanjao Jao Baretto, the sons, and Rozo Sanjao Jao Baretto, wife of Augustin Farti, and Ritto Sanjao Jao Baretto, wife of Boming Matra, the daughters of Sanjao Jao Baretto, deceased, and Mathews Jao Baretto and Pascol Jao Baretto, the following properties in one lot under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of June, 1895.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Firstly.—All that piece of land, situate at Wadalla, admeasuring 83 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's new Survey No 124/34, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon.

Secondly.—All that piece of land, situate at Wadalla, admeasuring 656 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's new Survey Nos A-29 and A-38, 9-10-2156, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon.

Thirdly.—All those two pieces of land, situate at Wadalla, admeasuring 734 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's new Survey Nos. 83, 101 and 68, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon.

Fourthly.—All that piece of land, situate at Wadalla, admeasuring 111 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's new Survey No 1-2200

Fifthly.—All that piece of land, situate at Wadalla, admeasuring [illegible] square yards or thereabouts, and bearing the messuage,

ITALIAN
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.
BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£82 15/16	= — 1/16
3 per cent. Reales	£39	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£35 1/4	= plus 1/16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22 1/2	= unchanged
2 months hence	22 1/16	= — 5/16
Spot in New York	48	= — 3/4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·13 1/2	= — 1/2
Berlin	20·15 1/2	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·87 1/4	= plus 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4	pr ct =
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7/8	pr ct = plus 1/8
6 " "	3 3/4	pr ct = plus 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8	pr ct = plus 1/8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/2	pr ct = plus 1/4
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3	pr ct = plus 3/8
7 day market loans	3	pr ct = unchanged.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 36 Dec.-Jan. Business done. Tone quiet.

Linseed.—Linseed Bold 43 3-4 April-May. Sellers. Tone quiet.

Coffee—Coffee in New York 5 1-4.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales, Spot 4·58 plus 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 300 bales, Import 23,000 bales. Arrivals closed steady.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·48 plus 8	4·46 plus 8	4·45 plus 8	4·45 plus 8
March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.	
4·45 plus 8	4·45 plus 8	4·45 plus 8	
June-July	July-Aug.		
4·44 plus 7	4·44 plus 7		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	52,000 bales.
" Do. last year	51,000 "
" Exports to Great Britain	33,000 "
" " Continent	3,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8·50
Futures, month of Dec.	8·43 plus 13
Do. do. March	8·37 plus 16

In New Orleans—

Spot	8
Futures month of Feb.	8·25 plus 14
Do. May	8·36 plus 15
Tone at close	

Imports of gold ex s. s. "Chusan" from Freemantle
Bullion Rs. 3,02,281
Coins " 75,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 24th November, 1902:—

Cotton	10,415 bales.
Wheat	30,874 cwts.
Linseed	1,721 "
Rapeseed	597 "
Gingelly seed	28,877 "
Poppyseed	242 "
Groundnuts	51 "
Castorseed	707 "
Rice	1,955 "
Myrabollams	532 "
Cottonseed	18,718 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25,

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d. to 1 4 1-32d
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 3-8d
French Francs 8 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	188 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight.	116 1-2 } Nominal
Shanghai 30 " "	161 }
Japan 30 " "	162

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 97	8
1st Settlement	Rs. 97	7
2nd do	Rs. 97	6

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th November	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

Rs.			a.		
Ready			8	2	
Forward April-May			7	14	

Rapeseed.—Tone firm.

Brown Cawnpore	Ready		5	6	to	5 8
	Do.	Forward				
Yellow Cawnpore	Ready		5	15	to	6 0
	Do.	Forward				
Do. Gujarat	Forward April May		6	6	to	6 7

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready			7	15		
Forward	April-May		7	7		

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready			24	8	to	25 0
Forward	April-May.		25	4		

Groundnuts—Tone steady.

Forward	Jany-Feby		35	12	to	36 0

Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.

Howree Khandesh	Ready		38	8	to	38 12
15 per cent. Mxd.	Dec.-Jan.		39	8		
25 "	"		38	8		
50 "	"		37	8		
Black Kutnee			33	4		

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	31,000

Nov.-Dec. 4·52 plus 4

Dec. [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, or six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAGNALL—November 20, at Naini Tal, the wife of R Bagnall, of a daughter.

BLEWITT—November 20, at Phooltullah, Sylhet, Mrs T W Blewitt, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LUCE—PERRY—November 12, at Christ Church, Bhagalpur, by the Rev J A Cullen, C M S, Cecily Catherine eldest daughter of the Rev W Vincent B B Perry of Sandhurst, Gloucester, England, to Frank, Mowbray Luce, C S, second son of the Rev J J Luce, of St Nicholas, Gloucester.

A. FREDOON & Co.,
WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
GENT'S SUITS, &c., &c.,
Made on Instalment System.
ALICE BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 8-34m., 7-39s. Low water, 2-40m., 2-50s.

Arrival of Sir Power Palmer, Victoria Terminus, 7 a. m.

Fifth Criminal Sessions.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

Rev. R. A. Torrey's Address, Town Hall, 3-45 p. m.

Novelty Theatre, Henry Dallas's Co.

CRICKET.

Oxford University Authentics vs. Parsees.

EXHIBITION OF FANCY NEEDLE-WORK.—The friends of the Bandra Convent are invited to the exhibition of the pupils' plain and fancy needlework, which will be held at the Convent from to-morrow till Sunday, the 7th December.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day at 5-30 p. m. when a paper on "A Few Notes on Auspicious Horses" will be read by Shams-ul-Ulama Jivanjie Jamshedjee Modi, B. A.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of October last 3 horses were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 6 horses and 113 bullocks and 1 buffalo were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 306 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 3 certmen were fined for overloading their carts and 21 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of Major Walton and officers the Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredelis, Band Master, at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co's. Apollo Bunder Restaurant, commencing at 6-30 p.m., this evening:—

March	La Bella Firenzi — Hume
Overture	Prince Charlie — Garl Volte
Valse	Eldorado — Royle
Selection	Three Little Maids — Rubens
La Serisata	The Jewel of Asia — Philp
Selection	Les Cloches de Cornville — Planquette
Piccolo Solo	Badinage — Damare

GOD SAVE THE KING.

FOMBAY MARATHA EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the Society was held on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at Dongri School, Mr. K. R. Kergaokar, B. A., LL. B., presiding. The chief object of the Society is to encourage the spread of primary education amongst the backward classes, such as mill hands and labourers. The report for the year ending 31st August last showed that the year opened with the balance of Rs. 380 and closed with Rs. 666. Eighteen boys attending different schools were supported at a cost of Rs. 92. For the current year Rao Saheb Nakhwa, J. P., was elected Chairman with Mr. N. G. Powar as Secretary and Mr. V. Bagday as Treasurer and the proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.

FIRES IN BOMBAY.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in that part of the Jamshed Mill on Ferguson Road, in which were stored bales of cotton. One Rustomsing Sardarsing, a company's peon, who first observed the smoke coming from a window, immidiately raised the alarm. Telegraphic messages were soon despatched to the different fire-brigade stations and the Byculla and Colaba hoogly steamers were promptly on the scene. The fire was soon extinguished. The origin of the outbreak is attributed to spontaneous combustion. The amount of damage has not been ascertained.—Another fire broke out on Monday afternoon in the Bombay Cotton Press, Colaba, and was extinguished by the Press engine. The cause of the fire is due to friction. The damage is not known.

ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.—Bhudhal Khudabux, a Purdesee, aged thirty-five years, residing at Ripon Road and employed in the Indian Mill, met with an accident in the mill on Monday. It appears that he climbed up a water pipe to cut off the supply, and whilst doing so his foot slipped, and he fell on some machinery below, sustaining a wound an inch long on the forehead and a dislocation of the right fore. arm. He was treated at the J. J. Hospital.—Santoo Markoo, a labourer, aged thirty years, residing at Jacob Circle, while engaged with others in removing an iron plate in Messrs Richardson and Cruddas yard at Byculla, on Monday, he was accidentally injured on the right leg by falling [illegible] the plate on it. He was conve[illegible]

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

THE Memorandum on famine relief operations in the Bombay Presidency for week ending 15th November states:—There was light rain in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak. The fall was below an inch except in one taluka of Sholapur, Ahmednagar, and Poona. The prices of food-grains fell generally.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures is appended. The result shows a decrease of 11,465 persons relieved, as compared with the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.	Decrease.
Workers	4,278	2,759	1,519
Dependants	1,377	808	569
Gratuitously relieve in poor-houses and villages	37,339	27,96	9,377
Total	42,994	31,529	11,465

The numbers in the several districts have varied as follows:—

District.	On Relief work including dependants.	On Gratuitous Relief.
Bijapur	—1,194	—1,145
Sholapur	—602	—637
Ahmedabad	—491	—6,931
Poona	—71	—285
Ahmednagar	.....	—380
Net Total	—2,088	—9,377

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.) Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.							
Bombay and Sindh	5655	3712	42283	3574	27966	31540	— 11443
Punjab	...	942	942	...	899	899	— 43
Central Provinces	...	237	237	277	239	516	+ 279
Total British Provinces	5655	33507	44162	3851	29104	32955	— 11207
Native States.							
Rajputana States	7	1279	1283	...	708	708	— 583
Baroda	1847	4986	6833	1093	3369	4462	— 1868
Bombay Native States	1430	1787	3217	1207	1551	2818	— 399
Total Native States	3284	8052	11336	2363	6123	8486	— 2850
Grand Total	8939	46559	55498	6214	35227	41441	— 14057

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	6
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	8	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	6	5	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	3	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	7	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	6
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	12
Total	28	20	101
Total plague deaths to date	121 225	100,721	
Same date last year	16	22	111

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 751 as against 686 during the previous week. Of the total number 119 died of plague, which showed an decrease of 15 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 781 which included 181 deaths from plague.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the month of October were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	612	538
Karachi	69	49
Poona (including cantonment)	34	31
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	175	113
Panch Mahals	780	681
Kaira	1375	849
Broach	11	11
Surat	646	558
Thana	240	216
Khandeish	5343	4576
Nasik	1620	1712
Poona (exc'uding City)	1215	994
Satara	8335	6003
	529	411
	119	76
	83	81
	24	17
		4304
		5,96
		83

k ended 8th

Total Earnings

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 25.

Tuesday.—The barometer has fallen generally except in North-East India and Burma where it has been steady. The fall has been largest in North-West India. Winds are not so strong this morning on the west coast but continue strong at Diamond Island. No rain has fallen except in Ceylon and at Negapatam, Trincomallee has received 1 1-2 inches. Temperature of the past 24 hours was generally above normal in North-West India and slightly to largely below normal in the northern half of the peninsula. The weather is again feebly disturbed in Persia, where the barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly, skies are cloudy and Bushire has received light rain.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 25TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen everywhere the fall being brisk almost everywhere north of Belgaum. Gradients are steep on the West Coast of the Peninsula, but moderate on the East and are slight elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° to 9° in defect of the normal over the Deccan and the minimum 6° to 7° in excess at Sirsa, Delhi and Jacobabad, and 5° to 7° in defect at Rajpur, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Secunderabad. The temperature ranged from 93° at Deesa to 4° at Ahmednagar.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is chiefly to overcast at Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Colombo, Cochin, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Malegaon, Jacobabad and Lahore. Humidity shows a considerable increase at Belgaum, Jacobabad and Jhansi.

Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Negapatam and Colombo.

Weather.—Gradients continue to be steep and indicate the probability of strong N. E. monsoon winds off the coast to the W. S. W. of Mangalore and to the S. E. of Madras.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th November, 1902.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·975
Temperature of the Air	degrees 80·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·0
Dew Point	61·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·543
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·4
General Directions of wind	ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 288

"From midnight to midnight".

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 3rd and 4th competitions took place on Tuesday morning the 25th fair Several very scores were made. It will be noted that the M. H. R. with points scored first in each competition. Next shoot will be on Tuesday morning, the 2nd December, Distances 700 and 800 yards.

	Score 500 yards.	Added points for M H Rifle & Carbine.	Total.
Vol A S Alcock, G I P Ry Vol	23	1	24*
Vol A C Otto, G I P Ry Vol	22	1	23
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol	23	—	23
Sgt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	22	—	22
Cr-Sgt B M C Harris, Bo Vol Rifles	22	—	22
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	20	—	20
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol	20	—	20
Sgt Instr W B Cooper, Bo Vol Rifles	19	—	19
Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	18	—	18
Mr A Loving, Civilian	5	—	5
Cr Sergt J E Kees, Bo Vol Rifles	4	—	4

* Winner of Spoon.

	Score 600 yards.		
Vol A C Otto, G I P Ry Vol	22	2	24*
Sgt Instr W B Cooper, B V Rifles	22	—	22
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol	22	—	22
Sergt Maj J H Downing, B V Rifles	22	—	22
Vol A S Alcock, G I P Ry Vol	20	2	22
Sergt P R Soundy, B V Rifles	21	—	21
Cr Sergt J E Kees, B V Rifles	21	—	21
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, B V Rifles	21	—	21
Mr A Loving, Civilian	20	—	20
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol	18	—	18
Cr Sergt B M C Harris, B V Rifles	6	—	6

* Winner of Spoon.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

NOVEMBER 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, Interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Turkish rate interrupted beyond Fao.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 25th November 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	—	—	—	—	—
Teheran	25	2	21 p.m.	—	20
Suez	25	2	55 p.m.	—	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 25th November, 1902.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	37	0	1
" Karachi	0	30	0	4
" Madras	0	28	0	10

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic [illegible]ings for the week ending 15th November 1902.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		5,68,683	2,700	7,75,003
		76,165	430	1,58,467
		5,85,651	3,110	2,33,410
		182	2,539	5,38,782
		26	355	1,3[illegible],895
		38	3,324	6,76,657
		—	239	+ 2,36,241
		+	45	+ 20,512

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Lynton, 2072 tons, Captain R G Roberts, will sail to-day for Mostyn Deep, with a cargo of manganese ore.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bezwada, 3,570 tons, Captain L J Archdeacon, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirdhana, 2,074 tons, Captain G H Addenbrooke, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon via coast ports, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, 2,926 tons, Captain C Dodero, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Batoum, 4th November, with a cargo of 109,500 cases and 20,000 tins kerosine oil.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pemba, 906 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Blunt, one clerk, Mr Kupolam, Mr Suntock and 200 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Java, 920 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Harris, Mrs Pellican and son, Captain Grace, Mr Yeo and 197 deck.

THE Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3,327 tons, Captain G F Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hull, 24th Oct., with a general cargo, 8 horses and the following passengers:—Mrs and Miss McAndrew, Mrs Macpharrron, Mrs Hallowis, Miss Beadon, Mrs Barnes, Mrs Copeland, Miss Harrison, Mrs Chambers, Mrs Cousley and two children.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox	Capt F S Pelham, R N — Cruiser
H M S Sphinx	Comdr T W Kemp, R N — Cruiser
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Rowsell — Indian Marine
Richard Grech ...178	Capt Nimmo — I Government

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Perseus	Comdr E R Pears — Cruiser
Teuaserim	— Receiving Hulk
H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N — Turret Ship
H M S Abyssinia	— Turret Ship
H M S Assaye	Comdr R M Lambert — Torredo Gunboat
H S Sicilia	Capt Tocqus — 2911 Transport
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N —
* Do No 101	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N —
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr F C Vaughan R N —
4 Torpedo Boats	—

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 25.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Crescent	804	Ratlin	M H Cassum		
Pekin	2592	—	Japan	—	P & O Co
Aarvak	355	Faye	Narayendas		
Moshtari	1110	Davidson	P Gulf	—	B & P S N Co
St Irene	474	Clement	Bombay Co		
Caspian	2318	Young	J M & Co		
Aljafar Schr	55	Nacoda	B S Sidick		
Chupra	1436	England	M M & Co		
King Arthur	1047	Bennett	P Gulf	—	B & P S N Co
Shirala	3355	Hartley	M M & Co		
Dumra	762	Hirst	Do		
Bezwada	3270	Arcadeacon	Do		
Rajputana	1312	Radcliffe	M M & Co		
Lady Gordon	316	Robin	M M & Co		
Coromandel	2783	Bennett	P & O Co		
Booldana	2144	Alexander	M M & Co		
Hoseinee	993	Hughes	B & P S N Co		
Meslone Prince	1892	Penrice	W & A G & Co		
Kangra	1478	Carey	M M & Co		
Itaura	2852	Bobb	Do		
Surada	3354

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FLANNELS in all Varieties.
SERGES in all Colors.
GREY WORSTED COATINGS.
CURZON (Fawn) COATINGS.
CHEVIOT TWEEDS.
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES.
BROADCLOTHS.
IRISH FRIEZES.
HOMESPUNS.
GREAT COAT CLOTHS.
RIDING BREECHES CLOTHS.
SERVANTS CLOTHS.

TRAVELLING RUGS, BLANKETS, NUMDAHS BRAID,

and in fact

"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL"

THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,

CAWNPORE.

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Sole Proprietors of "Protumen."
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OBTAINABLE AT

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RAILWAY CIGARETTES.

25 Front Pieces to be returned to MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co., TOBACCONISTS,
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PRICE LIST on Application.

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LAWSON TAIT BEDS.

HAVING made arrangements for the delivery of very large quantities of all kinds of CAMP FURNITURE we are in a position TO SELL CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.

3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
1,500 Folding Camp Chairs with Carpet Seat at Rs. 3.
3,00 Bentwood Chairs, best make, at Rs. 3.
500 Patent Heatherby Folding Tables at Rs. 8-8.

Packing and Delivery at Bombay Railway Station Free.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1902.

THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

PEOPLE who imagine that the American President is as great an autocrat as the Tsar or the Emperor William are in error. Mr. Sydney Brooks in a "Monthly" article on "A Year of President Roosevelt," tells us this, and complains that people in England are rather apt to over-estimate the President's power. His power is undoubtedly very great, in that he is the head—to a large extent the working head—of the Army and Navy, has charge of the whole Federal administration and appointment of the ambassadors, consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, Cabinet Ministers, all the higher Federal officers, and may even convene Congress in extraordinary session whenever it seems to him necessary. He exercises the right of veto, and has thus the power to delay, and at times to block, any and every measure of which he disapproves. He has the control of the conduct of foreign affairs in all except the final phase, and virtually he is immovable. On the other hand, though he may recommend everything, he can direct nothing. Neither he nor his Cabinet Ministers sit in Congress or hold any recognised communication with it except through the medium of written messages. The Administration has no spokesman in either House to expound its policy and influence the course of debate. An appeal to his known wishes or opinions is resented as dictation. Both Houses are rigidly tenacious of their constitutional powers, jealous of outside influence, especially from the White House, and always ready to encroach on debatable ground left unassigned by the Constitution. The power of veto is a useful weapon of defence. In attack the President is tied and hampered, for though he can prevent Congress doing some things he cannot oblige it to do others. His presidential message may point the way, but neither he nor any of his Ministers can ensure that it will be followed. Congress in such matters is its own master. Not only may it completely disregard all the President's suggestions, but it may wreck every scheme on which his heart is set by withholding supplies, defeating treaties, refusing to confirm his appointments, or attaching riders to all bills.

It is no use, therefore, comparing the President with the German Emperor, let alone the Tsar. The Kaiser represents the empire internationally, and the supreme direction of the military and political affairs of the empire is vested in him. He can declare a defensive war, and conclude treaties, but he has no veto on the laws of either the Federal Council or the Diet of the Realm, and in case of an offensive war he must have the consent of the former which represents the individual States of Germany. The American President may conclude treaties, but a two-thirds majority in the Senate is required for their ratification. He suggests legislation; it is for Congress to act on his suggestion or to disregard it as it wills. And thu[illegible] a measure, it [illegible] two-third[illegible] head [illegible] th[illegible]

He plainly shows that the energy, which under the English or Cabinet system is given up almost entirely to the work of legislation, spends itself in America in excessive strife among the various bodies created to check and balance one another. Nobody has even a comparatively free hand. Everybody hampers everybody else, for although in the multitude of councillors there may be wisdom, there is very little iniative and still less energy The framers of the Constitution accomplished more than they intended, and divided the Executive from the Legislative so completely as to make each not only independent but hostile, and therefore weak. Mr. Brooks does not attempt to deny that the negative work has, as a rule, been well done. What he contends is that when the country has been face to face with some national peril, and immediate action has become imperative, the Presidential system had shown its defects. At all such times the Congress Party practically abdicates—not from choice but of necessity. This occurred during the war of 1812—the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. The Constitution does not permit of rapid action by the Legislature; "and assuming such action to be necessary, it can only be carried out by one person or one board vested with almost plenary authority. Congress is too clogged and cumbersome for such work. It must be done by the President or not at all. An autocracy in a time of emergency is the price America has to pay for her checks and balances in ordinary times. If a president desires, in ordinary times, to carry his ideas, he does so by "judicious humouring of the bosses and by allowing the Senate to distribute his patronage for him. Thus it appears that his disabilities are as great as, if not greater than, his powers, and that the success of any administration depends on the harmony that exists between Congress and the Executive. Mr. Roosevelt has succeeded in maintaining harmony. A year ago Americans feared Mr. Roosevelt's overplus of energy, the impact of his impetuous tingling personality would lead him into rough waters. He had the same reputation for militant rashness—the comparison will come—that the Kaiser once enjoyed. It took William II ten years to live down the nervousness his accession inspired; it took Mr. Roosevelt one. But he has only had normal times to deal with. There is apparently a long prospect of normal times before America, why does she not turn her eyes to the defective state of her constitution? It was designed to meet the requirements of a by-gone age; for present times it is inadequate.

VENEZUELA. WHEN we had a boundary dispute with Venezuela some time ago an over-zealous Minister of the United States caused some friction between the two countries by his ill-timed reference to the so-called Monroe doctrine which no power, either before or since, has so much as acknowledged. It was only likely that the Venezuelans should have mistaken the myth for a real substantial principle of American faith, so much noise concerning it was heard at the time. They have openly defied us in consequence, and we are now pressing for a settlement of long-standing disputes between that country and our colony of British Guiana, and have specified the period of time which shall elapse before we proceed to extreme measures. The German Press professes to hope that Venezuela will receive a lesson. It hopes rather that it will see us embroiled with the United States, and anticipated that some indiscreet pro-consul would flaunt the Monroe doctrine before us. The Venezuelan press hoped for the same demonstration. But with more prudence than might have been anticipated, America retorts "No, the Monroe doctrine is to prevent land-grabbing, and is not available as a cloak for misbehaviour." Venezuela is just passing through the ordeal of civil war. Our action may have the effect of bringing it to an earlier close than might otherwise have been the case. In connection with our disputes it may be remembered that the arbitration award, which was delivered on October 3rd, 1899, was made unanimously, and was regarded by both sides as a compromise. It gave Great Britain the Schomburgk line, with the exception of Barima Point at the mouth of the Orinoco, and a strip of territory between the rivers Wenamu and Cuyani; but it was decided that the mouth of the Orinoco should be open to the British, and both banks of a part of the river Cuyani where the Schomburgk line has given them only one bank. The British gold fields of Guiana remained uncurtailed, and the dispute which so seriously impeded developments was ended by the sacrifice by great Britain of only a few hundred of the 60,000 square miles which she claimed. Evidently Venezuela imagined that from fear of the precious Monroe doctrine we should not insist upon the upholding of the decision, and it was open to them to violate it at will.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY. AN important progress report on the construction of the Uganda Railway, which Mr. Chamberlain

with imported food. The large body of police which the railway maintained during the construction of the line has since April 1 been placed under the control of the Protectorate authorities.

CROPS IN INDIA. THE latest crop report for the whole of India is mainly concerned with the results of the autumn harvest. In Madras the early autumn crops continue to give a fair yield. Rice is stated to be below or approaching the normal in parts of the Central, Southern, and West Coast districts, and the same description applies to dry grains in parts of the Circars and the Central and Southern districts. From Bengal it is reported that the Orissa paddy crop and the spring sowings have suffered for want of rain. In the districts of Hoogly, Nudia, Saran, Palamau, and Singhbhum there is also need of rain for the young spring crops, but elsewhere throughout the Presidency the prospects are described as generally good and in some areas excellent. In places harvesting of winter rice has begun. In the United Provinces rain is required in Lucknow for the spring sowings, and the late rice crop of Gorakhpur is reported to have been slightly damaged for want of moisture. The harvesting of autumn crops has been finished throughout the Punjab except in Julundar and Lahore. The outturn of irrigated crops is good, and that of unirrigated average or below the average. Millet and maize are reported to be good and cotton is fair. The least satisfactory account comes from the Central Provinces where the rice crop in parts of Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat, Raipur, and Bilaspur, owing to the absence of rain, is looked upon as a serious failure. In these districts other autumn crops are fairly good, and elsewhere they are generally satisfactory. In Burma the paddy crop has been greatly damaged in Akyab by want of rain and in Upper Burma the standing crops are withering. Assam reports the outturn of early rice as poor in Kamrup, but the prospects of tea and of winter rice are fair. Sugar cane is also fair except in Kamrup and Nowgong, where, moreover, the winter rice does not promise well. Throughout the rest of India, exclusive of the Bombay Presidency, conditions are encouraging, and where prices are not stationary they are reported to be falling.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy arrived at Jodhpur on Saturday morning and was met by the Maharaja at the railway station. In the afternoon Lord Curzon reviewed the State troops. At night a State banquet was given. The Viceroy, in reply to a toast of his health by the Maharaja, dwelt on the possibilities of co-operation between the Imperial Service troops and the regular forces, instancing the services rendered by the Jodhpur Contingent in China.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir Power Palmer, G. C. I. E., K. C. B., retiring Commander-in-Chief in India, is expected to arrive at the Victoria Terminus Station this morning from Agra Fort. A guard-of-honour consisting of one hundred rank-and-file of the 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, with band and regimental colours will be drawn up at the Station under the command of a Captain with two subalterns in white dress, review order. Officers commanding corps, heads of departments and staff officers will attend. His Excellency will be received with a general salute. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery in honour of his Excellency. Sir Power Palmer will, during his stay in Bombay, put up at the Cooperage.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, the Billiard Champion, will arrive in Bombay on the 4th proximo, and will play a number of matches in Bombay.

A DEPUTATION of Iranis of Bombay will meet Major Percy M. Sykes, British Consul, Kerman, at the Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, at four o'clock this afternoon, to do him honour.

A MEDICAL Officer is likely to be specially posted to Delhi Camp for plague duty, if further cases of the disease appear among the coolies engaged in work there.

MR. J. P. HEWETT, Officiating Commissioner of the Central Provinces, returned to Nagpur at the end of last week after a short visit to the Chattisgarh Districts. This region of the Central Provinces experienced a defective monsoon, and preparations are being made to meet the first symptoms of scarcity should they appear among the people.

IT has been decided that all officers appointed to commands and Staff appointments under the five years' system are, as far as possible, to be allowed to retain their appointments for the periods originally fixed, but that in future it shall be clearly understood that, unless otherwise indicated, every command and Staff appointments of an ordinary character shall be for three years only, subject to renewal for any stated period if the interests of the Service render an extension desirable.

A REUTER'S telegram from Halifax, N. S., states that General Sir Charles Parsons, commanding the regimental forces in Canada, threatened to stop an amateur theatrical performance to be held there recently in aid of Princess Christian's Soldiers, and Sailors' Benefit Society if the actors wore the British Mess uniform. The play was written by an Officer at Halifax, and was entitled, "Gentlemen, the King"? The matter was settled by a compromise, the Officer agreeing to wear only a part of the uniform.

THE melancholy prince whom Ophelia called "the glass of fashion and the mould of form" has [illegible] from the copyist, for "Hamlet" any other piece of flattery in this

THE DHOUKOBORS.

THEIR INDUSTRY AND VIRTUES.

CANADA is concerned over the extraordinary doings of the Dhoukobors, a curious religious sect of Russian peasants, who arrived in Winnipeg three years ago, and who by their thrifty habits and untiring industry have in a short while attained to considerable prosperity.

Prosperity, instead of making for contentment, has unsettled the minds of the more peculiar section of Dhoukobors. Fearing that a sudden change from peverty to plenty would tend to make the community worldly, the elders ordered that all property should be abandoned, and the former vows of ascetism be renewed with more binding force.

A mania for wandering in the wilderness, has now seized on the "crazy Dhoukobors." Thus the zealots of the community are called to distinguish them from the "bad Dhoukobors" the section which, while adhering to the tenets of their religion, take a more rational view of the benefits of prosperity.

Three years ago the Society of Friends in England and the Quakers of the United States arranged for the immigration into Western Canada of a body of these Russian peasants, who were being persecuted for their peculiar views in their native land. The Canadian Government assisted to the extent of advancing money to the community for the purchase of seed grain and agricultural implements. These loans have been repaid.

The community numbers in Western Canada close on 5,000, so it will be seen that the 1,500 now on this fanatical hungry trek represent about a third of them.

CURIOUS OBJECTIONS.

The God-fearing Dhoukobor objects to all forms of government. He declines to pay rent or taxes or to make any returns such as vital statistics, acreage under crops, etc. This article of his belief is based on a literal interpretation of the text: "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." Therefore, he argues, it is wrong for man to exercise any proprietary rights in the earth, in the waters under the earth, or in the sky above. By the same argument he will not agree to individual ownership of property.

In each village is a common storehouse in which provisions and supplies are kept. All moneys are pooled. Individuals may contract debts outside the community, but the village to which they belong is responsible for payment. Canadians who have had pecuniary transactions with the Dhoukobors speak highly of their integrity.

Cleanliness is another great tenet of their religion. A Russian bath house is erected in the centre of each village, and in summer the people bathe together, without bathing suits, in the rivers. This primitive public disregard of clothing not unnaturally gave rise to scandals which independent students of the Dhoukobors declare to be libels and slanders. So, too, are said to be the charges of immorality, based on the fact that in many houses the two sexes occupy the same sleeping-room. This, it is pointed out, is due merely to want of house room, and was no uncommon occurrence among all the early settlers in the backwoods of Canada.

The marriage ceremony is a simple declaration before the elders. Not being legally binding, there can be no legal divorce, but if a man or woman offends against the laws of marriage, as understood by all civilised peoples, he or she is excommunicated.

PRACTICAL CHARITY.

Charity is another leading tenet. "It is more blessed to give than to receive" is a text in daily practice. This story is told in illustration of this fine trait in their character:—A settler, living close to one of their villages, but not belonging to the community, had his farm destroyed by fire. Next day the villagers turned out to a man, hewed timber from the forest, rebuilt the settler's house and outhouses, and replenished his farm. They would not accept a cent in payment. They performed this labour simply because they held it to be their duty.

The cleanliness already referred to is not only physical. Their houses and their farms are clean to a degree, and sanitation is closely studied.

The Dhoukobors have gained the reputation of being a sullen, silent folk. This, it is said, is merely due to an uneducated spirit of reserve which they practise towards strangers. Canadians who have penetrated beneath their cloak of reticence have found them to be full of good humour and wholesome happiness. The Dhoukobor is a vegetarian but many of them eat fish. Some will not eat butter; others will. The diet agrees wonderfully with them, as they are stalwart, healthy, and strong, the children pictures of health, and illness is very rare in their villages.

Apart from their peculiar views on Government and property, the Dhoukobors are a fine, virtuous people. Freed from the iron restrictions which bowed them down in Russia, and settled on rich virgin soil, their industry and other virile virtues have brought so rapid and rich a reward that the more zealous became alarmed.

HOW THE MADNESS CAME.

The elders, who in Russia had been trained to regard all wealth as the wages of sin, the gift of the devil, ordered that as a thank-offering to God all animals—God's creatures even as man is—should be freed from labour. The word of the elders is law among the Dhoukobors. Only the more strong-minded disobeyed this absurd command.

The others turned their horses and cattle loose, and yoked themselves to plough and cart. Of course the unclaimed animals wandering about the prairie were seized by the settlers, though in some cases the "bad Dhoukobors" took advantage of the ridiculous self-sacrifice of their "crazy" brethren.

Then the elders spoke again. "Would you murder your brother that you might be clothed in his skin? Would you slaughter your sister that her hair might be woven into garments for you?" they asked. "Why do it to the dumb beast, a child as you are of the Creator?"

So boots, woollen stockings and every article of clothing wholly or partly made of leather or wool were discarded. Only indiarubber clothing was worn. And in the same way all food and drink to which animal products directly and indirectly [illegible] cributed were given up.

All agricul[illegible] im[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GREAT BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

LONG OUTSTANDING CLAIMS.

ENGLAND PRESSES FOR SETTLEMENT.

WHERE THE MONROE DOCTRINE FAILS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

Great Britain is pressing several long-standing claims against Venezuela, and is understood to have given Venezuela a limited time in which to comply.

The German Press hopes that Venezuela will receive a lesson.

The Venezuelan Press claims protection under the Monroe doctrine. The American papers, on the other hand, retort that the doctrine is not available as a cloak for misbehaviour.

SITUATION AT THE CAPE.

LOYALISTS AND HOSTILE DUTCH.

THE CASE OF PASTOR VLOK.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to Mr. Wanklyn, regretted the Dutch Church's treatment of Pastor Vlok who was compelled to resign on account of loyalty to the Government. Nothing would tend more, said Mr. Chamberlain, to delay unison and prosperity in South Africa.

He said that the statements as to boycotting National Scouts and Loyalists were exaggerated, but that he would give the matter his careful attention.

The Imperial Government had informed the Cape Government that neither Imperial nor Transvaal money would be permitted to be employed to compensate rebels.

FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

PERSONNEL TEMPORARILY REDUCED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

Replying to an interpellation regarding the reduction in the personnel of the French Mediterranean squadron, M. Pelletan declared that it had been only reduced for the winter when war was never known to occur. The Northern Squadron, he said, was often treated in a similar manner. The reduction was made to provide funds for increased naval construction and to continue the fortifications at Bizerta.

The Chamber approved the resolution by 288 votes to 204.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

APPROVED BY THE COMMONS.

OPPOSITION AMENDMENT REJECTED.

The House of Commons has adopted a resolution approving the Sugar Convention, after an amendment by Sir W. Harcourt, disapproving the Convention which had been rejected by 213 to 126.

Mr. Chamberlain strongly supported the resolution, and appealed to the House on behalf of the interest of the Empire.

THE BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE.

LARGE INCREASE OF FOREIGNERS AND LASCARS.

The quinquennial Census of the Mercantile Marine shows a decrease in the number of British seamen amounting to 7,155, following previous decreases of 2,558 and 4,597. The number of foreign seamen has increased since 1891 by 8,720, and lascars by 12,288. The percentage of foreigners engaged in overseas trade was twenty in 1891 and is now 26.

THE FRONTIER EXPEDITION.

THE OPERATIONS OVER.

OBJECT SUCCESSFULLY ACHIEVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 25.

General Egerton, with Colonel Pollock's column, arrived at Bannu last night after marching unopposed from Spinwama, via Sarwakai, in two days, doing an arduous march of twenty-seven miles on the 23rd, and thus traversing the entire Kabul Khel country.

Colonel McRae returned to Spinwama on Saturday night after punishing the Hassam Khels, capturing cattle and prisoners and destroying fortified towers. The enemy fired only a few shots which wounded one man.

On the 23rd Colonel McRae left Shinwama for Dak where he has, no doubt, now arrived.

Colonel Radford is meanwhile retraversing the Gumatti country with the remaining troops as arranged and reaches Bannu to-night. The objects of the expedition have been thus successfully achieved, and the operations are now practically over.

It has inflicted well merited punishment which should keep this troublesome border quiet for a long time to come. With the one exception of the action at Gumatti there has been no considerable opposition, the tribesmen having been taken by surprise by the suddenness of the advance upon which General Egerton is to be greatly congratulated.

It should also be noticed how greatly the nearly completed railway to Thal assisted in the operations, since it enabled troops and supplies to be put upon the enemy's flank with rapidity.

LATER.

General Egerton reports to-day that the combined Barganatta and Gumatti columns arrive at Bannu this morning, and that he proceeds at once to Abbottabad, arriving there on the 27th.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

ISSUE OF NEW DEBENTURES.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 25.

The Bengal Government have sanctioned the issue by the Calcutta Port Commissioners of a debenture loan of 34 lakhs.

THE NEW INDIAN COINAGE.

The New Indian coins bearing the King's effigy will probably be ready for issue at the beginning of January next.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 25.

The Police Commission held their last sitting in Calcutta to-day, when four witnesses were examined. The Hon'ble Mr. Turner, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, spoke at length on the Police administration of Calcutta, and said that to increase the efficiency of the Calcutta Police two things were needed, namely, increase of pay and increase in superior staff. The Commissioner of Police had more work than he could do, and should have four well-paid assistants who would relieve him of a good deal of the executive work and leave him free to devote more time to important questions. The population of Calcutta had increased considerably, and the system adopted by the Municipality of dividing the city into four districts should be applied to the Police. He also drew attention to the delay of cases in the Calcutta Police Court, and said that the number of adjournments in some cases was simply appalling. In a recent report of a Police Court case he found that there had been no fewer than forty-six adjournments and the case was still pending. The remedy was in the appointment of a third Stipendiary Magistrate, an increase in the ministerial establishment, and a re-organisation of the honorary benches. He suggested the appointment of a barrister as third Stipendiary Magistrate on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month.

The Commission left to-night for Cuttack.

THE DELHI HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

MADRAS COMMAND FINAL.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 15.

The final tie in the Madras Command competition for the Delhi Hockey Tournament was played at Secunderabad yesterday evening. The 11th Coorg Infantry, captained by Major Hay, won after a keen and exciting game, beating the 28th Madras Infantry by 3 goals to nil.

THE SHIPPING AND DISCHARGING OF COAL.

E. I. M. OFFICERS' INVENTION.

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 25.

The system at present in vogue for loading and discharging coal has every prospect of being superseded by a patent apparatus invented in Rangoon by Commander G. E. Holland, Principal Port Officer of Burma, and Mr. Henry Johnston, Chief Engineer, R. I. M., and Government Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Port of Rangoon.

It is claimed that by means of this new apparatus coal or any other fragmentary material can be cheaply, quickly, and efficiently raised from a low to a high level and delivered into vessels' holds or bunkers.

This machine is also adapted for use on board ship for discharging from the hold over the ship's rails into lighters or on to the wharf. The machine is entirely self-contained, all the working parts being fitted inside the framework. It is light and portable, being also economical in the amount of steam used, and requiring but little attention.

The apparatus is so constructed that it can be used in any position or at any angle.

Commander Holland proceeds to Calcutta to place the invention before the Calcutta Port Commissioners, and has every confidence of its successful introduction and general adoption at Eastern ports.

THE AHMEDABAD EXHIBITION.

LORD NORTHCOTE AS PATRON.

AHMEDABAD, NOVEMBER 25.

His Excellency Lord Northcote has kindly consented to be a patron of the Exhibition which is to be held at Ahmedabad next month.

DROWNING FATALITY AT POONA.

POONA, NOVEMBER 25.

Yesterday morning some men of the Mounted Infantry class from Wancurie practising swimming led their horses across the river one mile and a half below Holkars bridge. Private Weaver of the Connaught Rangers was accidentally drowned. He did not know to swim, and was warned not to enter the water. Disregarding the warning, however, Weaver took his horse into water. Finding difficulties he hung to the animal's reins, which made it circle round. Seeing this the others shouted to him to let the horse go. The young man did so and immediately sank. Lieutenant Drysdale, Royal Scots, who was standing on the bank with the other men, on realizing Weaver's position, at once plunged into the water with his clothing on, but was unable to find the drowned man. Captain Rowlandson, with some other thirty men, was engaged just then in swimming a section of horses across the river. The whole of them commenced to work. The water was too muddy to see anything, so after a time they desisted. A party of men from the Sappers and Miners were called, and they systematically searched the river, but could find no trace of the drowned man. Deceased came to India recently from South Africa, where he had seen service. He was only 21 years of age.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A useful change in the regulations is notified which will have the effect of reducing the heavy clerical and audit labour which the present warrant system imposes on all concerned. It provides from 1st March next a system of cash payment for railway journeys of native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, including reservists, when proceeding on or returning from furlough.

The Secretary of State has approved of the provisions reducing the period of service with British regiments in India, required from candidates for the Staff Corps, from twelve to six months being extended to the 31st December, 1903.

Instructions under Section 83 of the Army Act are notified in General Orders for men who have accepted bounty and whose units are leaving India on relief by a unit of same corps to remain in this country for posting to that unit. It is explained in this connection that these men have no claim to accompany their unit to England so long as a unit of their corps is serving abroad and they are required for service with it.

The Bombay Light Horse will furnish the escort on arrival of his Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. to be at the Apollo Bunder at 7-45 a.m., on Friday, the 28th instant, to accompany his Excellency Lord Kitchener to Government House, Malabar Point. Dress.—Review Order.

Under instructions from the Bombay Command Headquarters, Lieutenant C.J. Mitchell, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, will proceed on duty to Delhi Camp to take charge of tents there.

It is notified for information that the R. I. M. S. Canning will sail for Karachi from Bombay on or about the 10th December.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. Mayne and Colonel Sir R. C. Hart, R. E., revert to the Home Establishment.

Nursing Sisters Hoyd and Reis officiate in the senior grade in the Indian Army Nursing Service.

A sequel of the British Japanese treaty is that arrangements have been made by the military authorities to enable corps serving in India to obtain copies of music of the Japanese National Anthem, that at present used by military bands in India being incorrect.

THE AUTHENTICS vs. PARSEES.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

A CENTURY BY D. D. KANGA.

ANOTHER BIG TOTAL.

Although yesterday practically the same number of runs was scored as on the opening day of the match between the Oxford Authentics and the Parsees the cricket was hardly so interesting. The early stages of the play were quite monotonous. The rate of scoring was very slow indeed, and the batsmen seemed to err altogether on the side of caution. Still we can only compliment the Parsee batsmen upon the admirable score they have put together, and the manner in which the majority of the runs were made. The most interesting feature of the match was of course the stand of the brothers Kanga, of whom "D. D." played the innings of his life. This batsman has always been good for a few runs in important matches, but has certainly never been regarded as one of the chief run getters of any representative Parsee team he has played for. Before tiffin and before the bowling had lost its sting he played as correct a cricket as one could wish to see. On the resumption of the play after tiffin, when in partnership with his brother, he succeeded in breaking the back of the bowling, and run getting became a very easy matter indeed. With Williams, Clayton, and Simpson-Hayward knocked off the weakness of the Authentics' bowling was apparent. Nevertheless Kanga deserves the greatest credit for his plucky batting. His methods of dealing with the varied assortment of bowling he had to face during the afternoon were immensely popular with the Parsee section of the audience. Driver, too a batsmen whom we must mention, whose claims to represent the Parsees were ignored in Presidency matches, played an innings which proves him to be beyond all doubt one of the very best bats the Parsees have. When the bowling was fresh he gave a consummately accurate exposition of batting. He hit all round the wicket in a style which marks him as one of the coming batsmen of the rising generation of Parsee cricketers. H. D. Kanga whose wicket fell to Clayton's last ball yesterday also gave a splendid account of himself. His 66 was the result of stylish cricket, his runs being obtained by clean and well timed hitting all round the wicket. There was nothing very remarkable in the way the runs were made, at least there were none of those surprises which characterised the innings of the visitors on Monday. One thing was very evident. The Authentics who spent a full day out in the field will be a long time before they overcome the enervating effects of the broiling heat. Yesterday their fielding was rather slack during the last hour But there are few who would care to say a word of adverse criticism in view of the splendid manner in which they have braved the heat of the Indian sun so far. The match will doubtless end in a draw, but to-day cricket lovers in Bombay will have what will probably be the last opportunity of witnessing the visitors' batting in this city, and that fact alone will be sufficient to maintain the keen interest which has surrounded the magnificent dish of cricket which has been served out to them during the last eight days. The following are the details :—

PAVRI OUT.

The match was resumed on the Gymkhana maidan yesterday morning punctually at a quarter past eleven o'clock. The Authentics had made 311 in their first innings, and twenty-five minutes before the drawing of stumps on Monday the Parsees had sent Pavri and Driver to the wickets. These two batsmen were not out at the time for the drawing of stumps, Pavri having made 21 and Driver 3. Pavri received the first ball from Williams at the Terminus end, and Clayton took the second over. Only two were scored off the first two overs. Thirty was not signalled until ten minutes after the commencement of play. However, Pavri at length got Williams away to the off by a hard drive, and both batsmen thereafter began to play with more freedom. After getting Williams nicely away to leg, however, Pavri drove that bowler to Clayton at mid-off and was taken low down, a capital catch. The first wicket thus fell at 46, Pavri having made 28. Daruwalla, who came in next, cut Williams for a single. After his advent runs came very slowly indeed. Fifty was not signalled until a quarter to twelve. At 51 Simpson-Hayward took the ball from Clayton at the Terminus end; and Daruwalla, who was tied up by him, only managed to make a single off the last ball of the over. In his next over Driver got him to leg for four. The decade occupied nearly a quarter of an hour in compilation. At 62 Daruwalla was out l.-b-w. from Williams, having made seven. Meherhomji, the next comer, commenced his score by driving Williams for a single, a bit of admirable fielding by Kershaw saving the boundary. Meherhomji drove the lob bowler to the Terminus boundary. At 77 Hornby took the ball from Williams, and in Simpson-Hayward's succeeding over fourteen runs were hit, the score going up to 90 by a quarter past twelve.

MEHERHOMJI HITS OUT.

Both batsmen now hit out freely, Meherhomji oping his shoulders to very good effect. The century went up at twenty past twelve as the result of eighty minutes' play. A double change was then made in the bowling, Hornby going over to Simpson-Hayward's end and Hollins taking the ball at the Gymkhana end. The change had immediate effect, Meherhomji being clean bowled by a shooter from Hornby. His thirty had been made by stylish cricket. Driver, up to this time, was not out, 32. D. D. Kanga was the next batsman, and he played through Hornby's next over without scoring. Driver continued to score by means of an occasional glance to leg. Scoring was exceedingly slow, however, and maidens were frequent. After having been at the wickets for nearly a quarter of an hour, Kanga made a single off Hollins by a forward cut. He subsequently got the same bowler to square leg for four, sending 110 up, the decade having occupied an unconscionably long time in compilation. Kanga hit Hornby towards the Waudby Road boundary and four were run, and in attempting to run out Driver the ball again went to the boundary and eight altogether were counted off the stroke. At five minutes to one o'clock the score stood at 130, and both batsmen appeared to be well set. With the total at 136 Ridley took the ball from Hornby, but his first two balls were cut by Driver to the Esplanade road boundary, and that batsman's score reached the half century. The stand continued, and by five minutes past one 150 was reached. At 160 Simpson-Hayward again went in. Kanga was very nearly stumped off his first ball, but the second he drove to the on for three. Driver put the third up rather badly but no one could get at it. The rate of run getting slowed down somewhat, and in the lob bowler's third over Driver booked one over to Kershaw at square leg. The fourth wicket fell at 178, Driver having made 67, a score which included a lot of brilliant cricket and seven fours. The adjournment was then taken for tiffin, Kanga, the not out, having made 38.

THE BROTHERS KANGA TOGETHER.

Play was resumed at twenty-five minutes to three, the Messrs. Kanga being together at the wickets. Williams took the first over, and the new batsman got him nicely to leg, and one being run off the stroke. Simpson-Hayward went in at the other end but ten were hit off his first over. In his next over two more boundaries were hit, and the double century went up at five minutes to three, D. D. Kanga having made 50. Hornby relieved the lob bowler at 210, but the change had no effect upon the batsmen, and both continued to score at a fairly rapid rate. Hollins and Clayton shared the bowling when the total had reached 230. H. Kanga drove Clayton for five (all run), and sent 250 up at half past three o'clock. D. D. Kanga's total amounted to 80, and he continued to play with confidence. He made more than one boundary off Ridley, and he brought up his century amidst enthusiastic applause by a pull and a drive off Clayton. At ten minutes to four the score amounted to 270. The bowling was absolutely collared, and there seemed to be little chance of dislodging either batsmen. At a quarter past four H. D. Kanga reached his half century with two pulls off Kershaw, and in the next over, which was sent down by the lob bowler, D. D. Kanga sent up the 300 with a square leg hit. The applause which greeted this stroke was exceeded when a minute or two later the visitors' total was passed. In Simpson-Hayward's next over D. D. Kanga put up an easy one in the direction of mid on. Three of the field started for it, but apparently each waited for the other to take it for when the ball fell no one attempted the catch. This was when Kanga had made 112, and it was practically the first chance he had given in the course of his innings. However, after a brilliant innings which had lasted over nearly the whole of the day, and which had been productive of 116 runs, he was clean bowled by a leg breaker from the lob bowler. His score included one 8 (4 for an overthrow), and 12 fours. His wicket fell with the total at 312, H. D. Kanga being not out 61. The wicket had put on 141 runs. R. E. Mody filled the vacancy at the wicket. Mody opened his score by driving the lob bowler for three, but the game had not been in progress another five minutes when he was clean bowled by Clayton, having made 5. The sixth wicket fell with the score at 324. Machaliwalla who filled the vacancy at the wicket opened his score by driving Clayton to the boundary, and he followed this stroke by pulling the same bowler for four, 330 going up at a quarter to five o'clock. Clayton took the last over of the day, and his last ball H. D. Kanga hooked over his shoulder to Simpson-Hayward in the slips. The seventh wicket fell at 345, Kanga having made 66 by consistent cricket. His score included seven fours. Mehta, Mistri, and Bulsara have still to bat, and the Parsee are thus 34 runs ahead with three wickets to fall. The following are the scores :—

OXFORD AUTHENTICS.

FIRST INNINGS.

Mr F G H Clayton, c Pavri, b Mehta	21
Mr R A Williams, b Mehta	4
Mr F H Hollins, c Bulsara, b Mehta	10
Mr A H Hornby, c H D Kanga, b Pavri	15
Mr J E Tompkinson, b Mistri	28
Mr G H Simpson-Hayward, b Mehta	45
Mr C Headlam, l.-b.-w. b Pavri	1
Mr J N Ridley, b Mehta	13
Mr F Kershaw, c Daruwalla, b H D Kanga	38
Mr R H Raphael, b Mehta	111
Mr J B Aspinall, not out	16
Extras	13
Total	311

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

AUTHENTICS.

First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Bulsara	3	1	27	0
Mr Mehta	34	4	97	6
Dr Pavri	27	6	99	2
Mr Mistri	5	1	21	1
Mr H D Kanga	6	0	30	1
Mr Machliwalla	3	0	8	0
Mr Driver	3	0	13	0

Fall of wickets :—1 for 20, 2 for 40, 3 for 44, 4 for 58, 5 for 109, 6 for 134, 7 for 147, 8 for 174, 9 for 277, 10 for 311.

PARSEES.

First Innings.

Dr M E Pavri, c Clayton, b Williams	28
Mr K R Driver, c Kershaw, b Simpson-Hayward	67
Mr D Daruwalla, l.-b.-w. b Williams	7
Mr R P Meherhomji, b Hornby	50
Mr D D Kanga, b Simpson-Hayward	116
Mr H D Kanga, c Simpson-Hayward, b Clayton	66
Mr R E Mody, b Clayton	5
Mr B C Machliwalla, not out	16
Mr K H Mehta } to bat.	
Mr K B Mistri } to bat.	
Mr M D Bulsara } to bat.	
Extras	10
Total (for seven wickets)	345

Fall of wickets :—1 for 46, 2 for 62, 3 for 101, 4 for 178, 5 for 319, 6 for 324, 7 for 345.

Umpires :—Mr. R. S. McGregor Shepherd and Mr. K. K. Khanna.

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

ARTICLES FOR DISPLAY AT DELHI DURBAR.

YESTERDAY an exhibition was opened at the Bombay School of Art, which will remain open to-day, of the exhibits which have been designed, and to a certain extent executed, by the masters and students of the School, and intended for the forthcoming Art Exhibition at the Delhi Durbar. The specimens of the work exhibited may be said to represent the principal fields of artistic labour giving employment to skilled craftsmen throughout the Bombay Presidency, all departments from different parts of which sent specimens of their work. Textiles woven in such celebrated centres as Surat and Ahmedabad, decorated by methods not hitherto common, find a place in the exhibition. They included, even in the absence of textiles in all the stages of manufacture, work in gold, silver, copper, brass, steel, iron, etc., decorated by chasing, enamelling, carving, dyeing, and printing. In the methods of beautifying and enhancing the value of the raw materials, skill has been employed which might do credit to the ancient reputation for proficiency enjoyed by the Indian craftsman. In place of isolated examples, having no relation to one another, being displayed in a formal manner in separate cases, they are all placed together in a small room, the furniture and decorations of which are executed in the style of work found in the Presidency. This idea of concentrating the work of the school into the decoration of one room was suggested to Dr. Watt by Mr. Burns, the Principal of the School of Art, and was so far approved by him that he invited the other Schools of Art in this country to prepare rooms upon the same plan. In the Delhi Exhibition, there will, therefore, be a typical Bombay, Madras, Punjab, and Burmese room, the display of which, it is supposed, will lead to orders, for rooms of a similar description, from the wealthy visitors attending the Delhi Exhibition.

Mr. Burns, the Principal, has prepared the room under reference on the elevations of old palaces and houses in Gujerat and parts of the Deccan. The walls are encased in teakwood to a height of eight feet from the floor, graceful pilasters of delicate carved work dividing it into bays. Each of these bays, again, is divided horizontally into two panels and a frieze, separated from one another by carved and projecting mouldings. The interior portions of these panels are decorated by letting in fittings of Surat brocade of rich deep green silk, with a pattern of gold, the whole being surmounted by a carved projecting corner. Above the panelling in one of the walls is a fine reproduction of the famous Ahmedabad windows. Surrounding the room above the panelling, and filling the space between the doors, is a frieze of pale gold silk, decorated with a finely designed pattern. The furniture, chiefly of blackwood, is designed and carved in a somewhat more severe style than the panelling. A graceful lamp-stand intended to hold electric light is likely to attract attention among the specimens shown. The pottery is mostly that known as Ajmere quaint in design and rich in colour. Among other articles likely to invite notice are two copper vases, which are splendid specimens of repousse work, bold and effective in design. The silver ornaments are mostly designed in Cutch style, and consist of small vases, trays, etc. A silk carpet and nine stencilled curtains at the doors are worthy of attention. Two fine specimens of wrought iron work, a pair of gates and a lace-like screen, intended for the new church at Jhansi, on their return from Delhi, will bear favourable comparison with work of the same kind done in England. Other articles are displayed in cases in the vestibule of the school, containing the best individual specimens, which are sure to attract the attention of visitors.

CONCERT AT THE BANDSTAND.

AN excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music has been arranged for the concert advertised to take place at the Bandstand on Friday at 9 p.m. Several ladies and gentlemen have kindly consented to sing. Through the courtesy of Major Carnegy and Officers, the string Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play a special programme of music. Lieutenant-Colonel I. P. Russell has placed the B. V. A. stage at the disposal of the Committee. The concert is in aid of the Poor Christian Widow's Coronation Fete Fund.

OILING BOMBAY ROADS.

AN EXPERIMENT IN THE FORT.

The Bombay Municipality have entered upon an experiment, which has been tried with success elsewhere—the oiling of the public roads and thoroughfares in the city. A suggestion from one of the leading oil trading companies has been taken up by the officials of the Municipality and with the sanction of the Corporation a trial is being made with Crude Earth Oil of Russian origin as a substitute for water. The portion of the Esplanade Road extending from the National Bank of India to Messrs. Treacher and Company has been selected for making the first experiment and yesterday morning about five tons of the oil supplied by Messrs. Graham and Company was sprinkled by means of watering carts all along that portion of the road excluding the tramway tract. The oil thus sprinkled was then evenly distributed by means of brooms and brushes. The commencement of the trial was superintended by Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Executive Engineer, in order that he might make a thorough estimate of the costs and durability of the dust layer. At the outset, taking the nature of the soil into account, it appears that the new material will answer well, but for how long it cannot be said at so early a stage of the experiment. In view of statistics from other places where the oil has supplanted water sprinkling on public roads, each coating should last for about a month in a dry climate. The crude earth oil in Bombay is only intended to be used in the dry season. The cost of the oil in Bombay is Rs. 30 per ton, and if the trial proves successful, the Bombay Municipality intend to use Burma Oil. The experiment taken in hand yesterday morning is intended to undergo certain stages of trial, after which the success or failure of the scheme would be pronounced with certainty. Some days hence the portion of the road subjects to trial yesterday will be re-coated with the oil, though the quantity of oil required then will be smaller than that utilized to-day. After giving this double coating to the road the authorities hope it would be at least a month's time before a third coating is necessary. This third coating it is calculated, should last for two months or more. Then it is hoped the expenditure incurred in oiling the roads will show a margin to the good as compared with the expenditure incurred by the Municipality by sprinkling water on the roads daily for the same period. If, however, a fourth coating is found necessary before the expiry of a month after the third one is given, the oil will certainly be more costly than the old method. If the experiment proves successful, it will really revolutionise the oil trade in Bombay.

A FILTHY EXPERIMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you, in the name of all that is just and reasonable, give me some information upon a few points?

(1) Who is responsible for the filthy, dangerous state of the road in front of your office, and the banks, shops, and offices on either hand?

(2) From which asylum has there been a recent escape?

(3) If he has not been recaptured will an action against him for damages lie?

(4) How can the filth be most expeditiously removed from floors (*a*) marble, (*b*) stone, (*c*) mosaic, (*d*) wood?

(5) How can it be removed from door-mats, office carpets, and clothing?

(6) Which is the nearest spot at which an ambulance may be found, and whether the services of a bone-setter are available at any of the local chemists?

(7) The stuff is most deleterious to cycle-tyres, is it also likely to destroy shoe-leather and shigram fittings?

(8) Whether it is animal or mineral oil?

(9) Whether a Hindu, who accidentally slips and falls into the oil, necessarily loses caste?—Yours, &c.

A VICTIM.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S TOUR.

THE VISIT TO AHMEDABAD.

INSPECTING SITES FOR SCHOOLS.

His Excellency the Governor on Sunday drove to inspect the Ahmedabad Match Factory in which he was much interested. He then saw the drainage installation and visited the sites of Technical School and High School. His Excellency disapproved of the site selected for the former as not allowing room for expansion. The Collector will propose other sites. The site for the High School, too, was thought contracted, and Lord Northcote recommended, if possible, the selection of a more spacious site.

After visiting the Orphanage their Excellencies attended evening Church at the Cantonment.

Yesterday the Governor went to Chandoli Cattle farm. Lady Northcote received a number of ladies in the afternoon, and visited the Female Training College. In the evening their Excellencies attended an entertainment at the Ladies' Club where recitations and a theatrical performance was given by the members. The Club works on parallel lines with the National Indian Association, and its great success is due largely to Mrs. Lely's continued interest.

The Governor leaves for Talod to-day, where he will shoot for two days.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the Hight Court yesterday. The trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and the same common jury:—

A MAHOMEDAN BIGAMY CASE.

Aishabi, Ahmedkhan Kashmiri, and Mahomed Hedayat Rasool Moolvi Ahmed Hussan were charged, No. 1 with committing bigamy, and the others with aiding and abetting the commission of the offence. Mr. M. M. Murzban, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Donald, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani, and Mose, appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 2, and Mr. Robertson for No. 3.

Several more witnesses were examined for the prosecution during the day to prove that accused No. 1 was married to the complainant at Poona; and some years later to No. 3 in Bombay. Further enquiry was adjourned till this morning.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch, presiding. There were present; the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Colonel R. H. Kellie, Mr. E. Gray, Colonel H. D. Olivier, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. F. C. Macrae, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Imbrahim Rahimtoola, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the Secretary.

Memorandum from Government in the General Department, dated the 18th November, intimating that Mr. G. A. Anderson is appointed a trustee vice Major C. H. L. Mayer, I. M. S., resigned, was recorded.

COLABA RECLAMATION SCHEME.

The Board considered an offer made by Mr. J. N. Tata to take up the Colaba Reclamation scheme on terms and conditions stated by him in his letter.

The offer was rejected by the Board.

STABLING ON THE FLATS.

Consideration was given to circulars on a memorandum by the chairman regarding an application for building stables on the Mahalaxmi Flats, by Lieutenant Colonel Anderson.

It was resolved that Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson be informed that the Board could not let any part of the flats for stabling.

WODEHOUSE ROAD ESTATE.

On the recommendation of the Chairman the Board resolved not to extend the period of free building time in respect of plot No. 7 on Wodehouse Road.

After transacting some other business the Board adjourned.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LEAGUE AND CUP FOOTBALL.

UNIVERSITY MATTERS.

ROWING AND ANGLING.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

We have to welcome a change in the football world. At one time, a few weeks after a season had commenced and the general form of the teams was known, it was almost possible to predict with surety the victory of a strong club on its own ground. But this is not the case this season. On two Saturdays last month the balance of victories went to the visiting teams, and then nine days ago not a single team playing at home suffered defeat. Last Saturday, by way of a change again, the majority of successes were secured by home teams. West Bromwich Albion still hold the leading position in the First Division table and on Saturday defeated Aston Villa, on the latter's ground, by three clear goals. Poor Aston are only four places from the bottom, with the bad record of only two matches won out of eight. By the way, the crowd at Saturday's match was a record it did not fall short of 50,000. Sunderland were defeated at Derby by the County team by the large score of five goals to two. This result must be taken as a fair criterion of the comparative strength of these teams. The Sunderland team are doing very poorly this season, and occupy only one place above Aston Villa. On Saturday they could not command full strength, but we believe they are capable of showing much better play. Derby County are second on the table and share with Bury and Middlesbrough the distinction of not having lost a single home match. Notts Forest are showing very poor form this season, and were well beaten on their own ground on Saturday by Sheffield Wednesday. This is the second time in succession that they have suffered defeat at home. They started the season by winning three successive games, but since then have scored a success only once. Sheffield Wednesday are doing splendidly and are steadily climbing up the table, now standing third. The other Notts team, playing at Grimsby, could not do more than make a draw in a match they should have won. A draw also resulted between the Blackburn Rovers and Stoke. Perhaps the most astonishing result of the afternoon was that of the match between Liverpool and Middlesbrough, at Liverpool, the home team winning by the large margin of five goals to nothing. Middlesbrough, considering they have just made their entry into the First Division, have played capitally, and in no previous match this season have they had more than three goals scored against them. Liverpool have certainly not been doing too well hitherto. The Wolverhampton Wanderers, playing at home scored an unexpected victory over Newcastle United while the Bolton Wanderers were beaten on their own ground by Everton.

The English Cup ties limited the matches in the Second Division to two. Woolwich Arsenal, playing on their own ground, defeated Manchester City, while at Bristol the City and Small Heath made a draw, each side scoring once. The Arsenal did well in winning their match, as the Manchester City team is one of the strongest in the division, occupying the third position on the table—one place above the Arsenal. Bristol City were expected to win their match, but the result is only another instance of the hard fight between the fine leading teams for the championship. Three matches only were played in the Southern League, Reading at home drawing with Southampton, Tottenham Hotspur and West Ham making a draw at Tottenham, and the Bristol Rovers defeating Millwall by two goals to nothing. Reading stand at the top of the table, and Southampton fourth, Tottenham Hotspur are fifth, and West Ham seventh, the Bristol Rovers third, and Millwall eight. Several good clubs were unsuccessful in the Cup ties. The Doncaster Rovers, for instance, fell to Gainsborough Trinity, while Northampton were beaten at Burton, and Keswick were beaten by Southport Central Manchester United was unsuccessful, as also were Glossop, Burslem Port Vale, Chesterfield, Barnsley, Leicester Fosse, Luton Town, and Swindon.

Hearty congratulations are due to President Howard-Smith (C. U. A. C.) upon the outcome of this year's Freshmen's sports. Hardly ever, if at all, have better all-round results been recorded at Fenner's in similar case. Not only this, but in the majority of events more than one of the competitors pressed the actual winners very closely. Another striking feature is to be found in the fact that high excellence was shown in every single event, a very rare occurrence. Both the "Hundred" and "Quarter" were won by A. S. Williams (Bedford Modern School and Trinity Hall) in 10 4-5 sec. and 52 4-5 sec., respectively. He has a good style and capital stride, and should improve in the longer distance. In the sprint however, it is likely that N. D. Ross (Uppingham and Caius) will turn the tables on his conqueror later on. The Hon. G. W. Lyttelton (Eton and Trinity) was also a dual winner, carrying off the weight (37ft.) and hammer (102 ft. 6 in.) The first-named put is a record for this meeting at Fenner's, and the Old Etonian is a decided acquisition to the Light Blue ranks. So also is O. W. Mackrill (Hymer's and Clare), who won the long jump (21ft. 2in.) and ran second—beaten by 4ft. only—in the hurdles (17 1-5 sec). Mackrill is one of the most promising jumpers seen at Fenner's for many years. The high jump (5ft. 4½in.) was also sound and several of the competitors are likely to be heard of again. They should meanwhile closely study the methods of the popular president, especially as regards the art of "taking off." The distance running was particularly promising. A. S. Smith (West Wratting and Jesus) won the "Half" in 2 min. 3-3-5 sec, after making the whole of the running. Smith also ran second in the Three Miles on the same day, won by A. R. Welsh (Rugby and Trinity) in 15 min. 52 1-5 sec. A man who can show the speed of a half-miler and also the stamina of a three-miler must be labelled dangerous. Welsh has a style and stride reminding one very much of W. W. Bough, the famous Old Blue, while his judgment was superb. He is capable of much better things. One of the best performances of the meeting was that of R. P. Crabbe (Trent College and Corpus) in the mile race. He won in the gamest style possible by 20 yards in the good time of 4 min. 40 3-5sec, and is likely to severely trouble the "Blues," both in the Varsity and inter-Varsity campaigns. Altogether it was clearly demonstrated that the C. U. A. C. is rich this year in the matter of athletic talent among the newcomers. It is gratifying to state that a Cambridge v. United Hospitals meeting has been arranged for this term. It will take place at Fenner's at the end of the present month, and will be especially valuable from an educational point of view.

After due consultation with sundry "Old Blues, the C.U.A.C. officials have declined to alter the existing Inter-Varsity sports programme. This means that they decline to abolish the Weight in favour of the Half-mile—an innovation favoured by the vast majority of Oxonian and Cantab athletes in residence. The C.U.A.C are equally averse to the alternative suggestion of including the Half-mile and counting the Hammer and Weight as half a point each. This is regrettable from many points of view, and it is likely the O.U.A.C. will now seriously consider their position. During the years 1899-1901 it was amply demonstrated that the "Half" was one of, if not the most popular and exciting events in the Queen's Club programme. What is more, it is an open secret that only some half-dozen Cambridge men object to the inclusion of this item. The preponderance of Cambridge as well as Oxford opinion is in favour of the innovation, while, last year, the C.U.A.C tacitly agreed to abolish the Weight. In the face of this, it is anomalous that the opinions of some three or four Cambridge "Old Blues" should now be allowed to intervene. It is a moot question, indeed, whether "Old Blues" of either University have any voice in the matter at all. At any rate, intervention of the above nature is ultra licitum when the best interests of the Inter-Varsity meeting are at stake. One thing is certain—namely, if a poll of past and present Oxonian and Cantab athletes was taken on the subject at issue, there would be an overwhelming vote in favour of the inclusion of the Half-mile. Is it any wonder, therefore—after some twenty-five years' agitation to

the same end—that the O.U.A.C. authorities have declined to let the matter drop? They are equally determined to press the point to its logical issue.

As last year, interest in the first great Isthmian contest on the Cam is minimised by the overwhelming superiority of Third Trinity, the holders. So pronounced has this been ab initio that Trinity Hall and Lady Margaret have both withdrawn during the week, which leaves only Jesus and Pembroke in opposition. This, by the way, is the smallest entry for very many years. It was hoped that the two challenging crews would have been drawn together in the preliminary round in which case an interesting race would have been assured. The fates were unpropitious, however, for Jesus are drawn to meet the holders in Heat 1. Bar mishap, the issue is a foregone conclusion on respective form, while "Third" should just as easily beat Pembroke in the Final on Friday. All the same, "Third" are not nearly so uniformly powerful or polished as their 1901 combination. The same effective leg-drive is again an evidence, but they get very short, and are a trifle slow with their hands at the finish. It is interesting to remember that it is fifty-one years ago since "Third" first won the race under notice. The challenge cup (originally presented to the Third Trinity Boat Club by Sir F. Heygate and others) had been presented to the O. U. B. C. for open competition in the previous year. Presumably owing to the open nature of the racing this year, exceptional interest is being evinced in the fours at Oxford. Unhappily, sundry mishaps have interferred with the practice of New College (holders) and the Balliol crews during the week. G. M. Graham (the now College stroke, has been down with tonsilitis, and his cousin, A. K. Graham (No. 3 in the Balliol crew), with an injured leg. Both resumed after a day or two's rest, and it remains to be seen if this enforced interruption will have any effect on the results. The only other incident of note has been the interchange of seats in the "Univ." boat, E. G. Monier-Williams going from No. 2 to stroke thwart. It will be remembered he set the work in the winning "Ladies" crew at Henley last July. On present form, the change is for the better, and "Univ." should take a lot of beating. Magdalen and Balliol are quite sound crews and decidedly speedy, if somewhat on the light side. Both are capable of bringing off a big surprise, moreover, as Worcester did last year. If form means anything at all, however, New College and "Univ." should hold them safely, while the holders should repeat their 1901 victory after a great race. For the benefit of the uninitiated it may be added that the O. U. B. C. Fours were instituted in 1840. University won in the two following years, but not till 1888 did New College first secure the coveted trophy.

Though the angling season for salmon and sea-trout in West Highland and Island waters, which closed on October 31, has been disappointing from the point of view of sport, it had one satisfactory aspect in all rivers and lochs which do not suffer from over-netting. The head of salmon and sea-trout not only showed a great increase over that of last year, but was the greatest in some waters for a decade. This was particularly true of the lochs of South Uist, in which sea-trout were as abundant as in any season since 1882, the first year in which they were regularly fished by visiting anglers. Owing to their delayed ascent, however, the sea-trout did not rise well to the fly. The summer was very dry, and the sea connections were all low, while the tides until September rarely got up into the tidal lochs. An immense head of fish was left and, given a normal summer, sport next year should be exceptionally good. A similar state of matters prevailed in the north-west, Benbecula, and Harris, and, in consequence, most of the fish killed were fresh-run fish of the later migrations of most excellent quality. Of the other sea-trout and salmon lochs, Loch Eck, owing to overnetting showed a marked falling-off, particularly among large sea-trout. Whiting and grilse, on the other hand, were fairly numerous, though neither rose freely. An average number of salmon were taken in Loch Awe, but this fine loch also suffers so far as migratory fish are concerned from overnetting at the mouth of the Awe. Loch Eck and Loch Awe should yield as good sport among salmon and sea-trout with the fly as any loch on the mainland of Scotland, Loch Stack not excepted; but so long as netting is carried on the present extent steady deterioration is inevitable. Of the smaller rivers of the West, the Fyne yielded, perhaps, the best sport; but the Array carried a record head of salmon and quite an exceptional number of big fish for the river. They rose very badly, however, and this also was true of the Add, the Barr, and other rivers of this type. Of the larger rivers, the Awe yielded good sport among sea-trout and grilse in July, but the back-end angling among salmon was disappointing. Big fish were comparatively numerous, but the head of salmon was far smaller than this fine river can carry. It suffers from over-netting, though scarcely to the same extent, so far as autumn fishing is concerned, as the Orchy, whose fish pass up the Awe (or should do so) and through Loch Awe. This river did fairly well in the spring, but held few fish in the autumn. The Orchy has some of the finest salmon casts in Scotland, and is such a pleasant river to fish that its gradual deterioration through over-netting at the mouth of the Awe is to be deeply regretted. On the whole, with the exceptions noted, the season was a good one for fish—a bad one for sport, at least with the fly.

Golf has many attributes. Sociableness is one of them, and the quality is strongly developed in the members of the West Herts Club. Their annual dinner is an institution that is in some respects unique. There are dinners and dinners. Some are funereal, others just so-so, a few really enjoyable. The West Herts "goffers" have the knack of making the one they organize every twelve months a genuine feast of pleasure. They are the happy possessors of a poet. That is one of the secrets of the success of their annual gathering. Andre is his name. From all accounts he is the life and soul of the club. He is a gifted artist as well as a gifted poet—a veritable genius, in fact. Mr. Andre was very much in evidence at the thirteenth annual dinner of the Club, which was held in the Grand Hall of the Hotel Cecil. He was responsible for the principal item in the post-prandial entertainment, and finally he was the recipient of a handsome present, which took the form of two silver cups. These were given to him by the unanimous wish of his fellow-members as an acknowledgment of his manifold services. If Mr. Andre was not aware of his popularity before, he would be under no misapprehension when the presentation was made by Dr. J. Herbert Walker, the captain of the club. The West Herts Club, whose headquarters are in Cassiobury Park, Watford, came into being in the year 1890. If superstition counted for anything, a dire fate was in store for it, because the original membership numbered thirteen. But that ominous number has now swelled into 400, and there is a healthy "waiting list." The company who sat down to dinner last night would total 300, more or less, some of whom were guests. There were several original members there. Mr. A. H. Wallace, a Scot born and bred, who was the first captain of the club, sat in close proximity to the Rev. Dr. Oliver Cockrem, who is the oldest member of the committee. On the other side of the table was Mr. A. B. Chalmers, who was the third captain. Mr. Howard Williams, Mr. George Green, the aforementioned Mr. R. Andre, and Mr. Ernest R. Harby (the first hon. sec., and described as "one of the best") are all of the original thirteen, and all were present. It was a merry gathering. Golf is alleged to be an importation from Scotland, by way of maintaining that idea there was a first-class piper in attendance, and haggis duly made its appearance with "musical" honours; but the fact that the cook was conspicuous by his absence was regarded as a sign of degeneration. However, the after-dinner "foursome" was played according to the rules and regulations of the club.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ALLEGED CHEATING AND FORGERY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Brown charged Nageshwar Sitaram with cheating, criminal breach of trust, and criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 4,000, belonging to Rangoobai Bhivaji Shete (a Hindu woman) and with forging a valuable security.

Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, with Mr. T. B. Desai, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant in her information said she had known the accused for the last five or six years when she was leaving in Lohar Chawl, Bombay. She intended to buy a house, and accused introduced himself to her as a broker. Since then he often helped her in different things without charging her anything, and thus friendship grew up between them. She had to the knowledge of the accused a sum of Rs. 4,000, which on the 6th of June, 1901, she deposited in the National Bank of India as fixed deposit for one year, that is, she could not withdraw the amount from the bank before the 6th of June, 1902, without forfeiting interest. The accused induced her to part with the bank receipt No. 39672 of the fixed deposit to him, under the pretext that it would be safer in his custody. Accused also took charge of a document of some land she owned, and he did not yet return both of them to her. About four months ago accused took her away to his native country, where she remained with him for some time, and subsequently returned to Bombay with him and stayed in his family house for about twenty days. About the 7th or 8th of June, 1902, she told him that her fixed deposit had become due, and asked him to return the bank receipt to her in order to enable her to withdraw Rs. 4,000 with interest from the bank. Accused put her off under pretext, and she got suspicious. She, therefore, went to the bank to make inquiries, and there she learnt to her surprise that on the 6th of January, 1902, accused had been to the bank with a power of attorney purporting to have been given by her, and withdrew the whole amount forfeiting the interest, as the amount had been withdrawn before its time. She had never given the accused any power of attorney, and never authorized him to withdraw the amount from the bank, and that accused had fraudulently and dishonestly obtained possession of her money, and criminally misappropriated the same.

Evidence was led, and the case adjourned.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONER IN INDIA.

MR. ROBERTSON'S TOUR.

THE following is the itinerary of the second tour of Mr. Thos. Robertson, C. V. O., the Special Railway Commissioner for Indian Railways. The times of arrival and departure are approximate only:—

Date.		Stations.		Time. H.	M.
December	3rd	Madras	Dep	8	0a
Do	3rd	Guntakal	Arr	18	0a
Do	4th	Guntakal	Dep	7	0b
Do	5th	Bezwada	Arr	9	0b
Do	5th	Bezwada	Dep	10	30
Do	6th	Secunderabad	Arr	5	30
Do	7th	Secunderabad	Dep	6	0
Do	7th	Nandod	Arr	17	0
Do	8th	Nandod	Dep	7	0
Do	8th	Manmad	Arr	18	0
Do	8th	Manmad	Dep	21	0
Do	9th	Amalner	Arr	5	0
Do	9th	Amalner	Dep	8	0
Do	9th	Anand	Arr	18	0
Do	10th	Anand	Dep	8	0
Do	10th	Ujjain	Arr	20	10
Do	11th	Ujjain	Dep	7	33
Do	11th	Bhopal	Arr	14	28
Do	11th	Bhopal	Dep	19	0
Do	12th	Bina	Arr	23	23
Do	12th	Bina	Dep	7	0
Do	12th	Katni	Arr	14	0
Do	12th	Katni	Dep	14	30
Do	13th	Manikpur	Arr	18	0
Do	13th	Manikpur	Dep	7	0
Do	13th	Jhansi	Arr	14	0
Do	13th	Jhansi	Dep	15	0
Do	13th	Agra Fort	Arr	19	30
Do	14th	Agra Fort	Dep	9	30
Do	14th	Delhi	Arr	14	30
Do	16th	Delhi	Dep	7	0c
Do	16th	Lahore	Arr	19	0c
Do	18th	Lahore	Dep	10	10d
Do	19th	Lucknow	Arr	7	43d

a Halting for about an hour at Arkonam.
b Halting for about an hour at Kurnool Road.
c Via Bhatinda.
d By Mail via Saharanpur.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN INDIA.

THE following are the statistics of cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills in August 1902, compared with the corresponding period of 1900 and 1901.

Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of yarn spun.

	Month of August. 1900	1901	1902
British India			
Bombay	16,028,083	36,783,140	35,141,423
Madras	2,486,604	2,841,110	2,562,560
Bengal	8.7,036	4,337,490	3,928,189
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	2,220,987	2,712,427	2,570,661
Punjab	568,139	766,821	710,334
Central Provinces	1,549,151	2,209,630	2,215,521
Total	23,677,970	49,650,478	47,118,710
Foreign Territory. Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, and Bhavnagar	763,865	1,068,823	1,053,721
Grand Total	24,441,835	50,719,301	48,172,441

Abstract Statement of the Quantity of Woven Goods Produced.

(N. B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of grey goods.)

		Month of August. 1900	1901	1902
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	6,822,691	7,432,774	6,583,069
	yds.	24,040,629	26,471,392	22,071,711
Madras	pds.	374,486	382,841	367,020
	yds.	343,110	335,049	157,968
Bengal	pds.	4,036	50,864	25,368
	yds.	—	183,894	61,320
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. (also Ajmer-Merwara)	pds.	304,3 7	418,441	460,846
	yds.	1,074,930	1,527,696	1,987,195
Punjab	pds.	29,655	23,464	11,194
	yds.	52,685	47,014	27,310
Central Provinces	pds.	412.69	545 475	616,416
	yds.	1,163,635	1,707,408	1,477,414
Total	pds.	8,147,501	9,060,868	8,003,912
	yds.	26,684,989	30,265,453	27,062,978
Foreign Territory.				
Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, and Bhavnagar	pds.	215,096	237,015	228,951
	yds.	747,867	901,614	913,327
Grand Total	pds.	8,362,420	9,297,883	8,232,863
	yds.	27,432,856	31,167,067	25,976,305

OF late years all the principal balls of the Brighton season have taken place in January. It is now, however, arranged that at any rate two of the most interesing dances of the 1902-3 season shall be given before Christmas. The Creche Ball, in which a number of the leading hostesses in Hove take a great interest, is fixed for November 21; and it has just been decided that early in December a Sussex County Ball will be given in the Pavilion, in aid of the County Hospital Fund which Lord Leconfield has lately started. The Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Marquis of Abergavenny, is acting as the head of the committee.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE VIRGIN BIRTH.

DEAN OF RIPON'S VIEWS.

PROFESSOR CHEYNE'S LEAD.

BETWEEN the Dean of Ripon's views and those of Professor P. W. Schmiedel, who writes on "Mary" in the "Encyclopædia Biblica," there does not appear to be much to choose.

Professor Schmiedel has written sixteen columns, the entire trend of which appears to be against the divine origin and Virgin-birth of Christ. Published this year, the encyclopædia, which contains this destructive article, is edited by the Oriel professor of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture at Oxford, and Canon of Rochester.

Churchmen who ask, What does the Dean of Ripon mean? are, says the "Daily Express", entitled to repeat, What does the Canon of Rochester mean? Does he hold with Professor Schmiedel that the portions of St. Luke's and St. Matthew's Gospels, upon which the Church bases her faith in the divine birth of Christ, were interpolated by later writers?

Does Professor Cheyne, inquiring Churchmen will ask, believe that whole sections of the first two chapters of Luke bear witness against the virgin birth, that the Saviour Himself used expressions which seem directly to exclude the same idea, and that Paul's Epistle to the Romans shows that the Apostle did not accept it himself? In giving a place to Professor Schmiedel, the Oriel professor certainly gives the Dean of Ripon the lead in these matters.

Having invited the Dean of Ripon to expound more fully the views expressed at a meeting of the Churchmen's Union, the "Express" received a letter, which ran as follows:—"If any wish to know the views which I partly developed they will find them put at some length in a book called 'Christian Conference Essays,' published about two years ago by Black, Soho-square."

Messrs. Black have been good enough to forward a copy of the book referred to. It is, therefore, possible to discover the real line of thought and argument which has led the Dean of Ripon to statements so apparently at variance with the accepted tenets of Christianity.

The Dean's essay contains no positive assertions in regard to the miracles, the birth, or the resurrection of Christ. Rather it seems to be an attempt to re-establish a basis of belief so broad as to include the staunchest believer in the literal truth and verbal inspiration of the Bible, as well as those doubtful critics, like Professor Schmiedel, who reject the miraculous element in the Scriptures and the dogmatic in the Church.

THE OLD THEOLOGY.

To clear the ground, he points to the faults of the old theology; its creation of discord and disunion, as shown by the multitude of sects in the Christian church; its wilfulness in setting up dogmas and endeavouring to ban those who would not agree with them; its archaic phraseology, tending to drive religion out of common life into a "forbidden city" of mystery, into which you cannot enter without a guide.

Starting with these faults of the old theology, the Dean demands of the new three things—it must make for union and love, aiming less at definition and more at the kingdom and righteousness of God; it must lay aside wilfulness and pursue scientific methods; it must be simple and straightforward.

In passing to the central fact of his new theology, Dr. Fremantle lays down the theory that "expressions of dogmatic certitude by assemblies of bishops in ages quite different from our own have lost their power over thoughtful minds." In other words, the Church must not assume that its "authority" is sufficient to make up for the lack of real grounds of belief.

And so he comes to his central point, which is that righteousness and righteous men constitute the greatest fact in the moral world. "In the existence and development of righteousness, and the art which corresponds to this science, the art of good living, says Dr. Fremantle, "the theology of the future will seek a strong and positive ground."

RIGHTEOUSNESS THE BASIS.

Upon the recognition of this righteousness, its power, and its necessity, the Dean bases the world's recognition of Christ as its Master and Lord, His moral supremacy, His teaching, His righteousness, and His self-sacrificing love. "Even," says Dr. Fremantle, "if we left out of account both God and immortality we should be Christians still in a very real sense."

But, of course, the Dean does nothing of the kind. He carries his argument upward, dismissing mechanical theories, but reaffirming the existence of a Supreme Being and the hopes of immortality.

"It was often said by the late Master of Balliol," writes Dr. Fremantle, "that God, Immortality, Righteousness, these three are alone indispensable. Does this mean, then, that all other doctrines will be put aside, and the whole apparatus of creeds, confessions, articles, be branded as useless or as pernicious? Or again, that the whole church life of public prayers and ceremonies, and the modes of regulating these, which go by the name of church government, will pass away? By no means.

"But two things will be demanded in reference to them all. The first is that they are not to be imposed upon us compulsorily, en bloc, as all alike valuable, but to be esteemed—the doctrines according to their degree of importance and of probability, the forms according to the aid which they afford to the practice of righteousness. . . .

"The second will be that they mean something moral, that they are connected with that righteousness and love on which hang all the law and the prophets, and the New Testament and the Church as well."

THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST.

He first considers the effect of the new theology upon the Divinity of Christ. Upon this he entertains no doubt. But, he says, it must be interpreted primarily (I do not say exclusively) as a moral rather than a metaphysical fact. He is morally supreme. . . the true representative in human life of that Love which is divine, of the God Whose nature is love . . We have God in the creation, and in general providence; we have God manifested in Christ; we have God speaking in the conscience."

Of the doctrine of the Trinity he says, it must be set forth, not so much as a matter of exact knowledge, but rather as expressing the mystery, the immensity, the incomprehensibility and, if the word may be used, the sociability of the Godhead."

The Episcopacy he finds valuable only so far as it is necessary for the progress of the Christian community in righteousness; and questions whether, on such a ground, "the title of bishop may not be extended to all the chief administrators of the Christian community," making not only independent ministers, Presbyterian moderators, and Methodist presidents, bishops of portions of Christ's Church, but judges, mayors, and Ministers of State to be esteemed as truly successors of the Apostles.

Similar breadth characterises the Dean's view of the Holy Communion (which "must be the typical meal, involving the sanctification of the common meals which are the centre of our natural life, and the means of binding Christian societies together in remembrance of our Lord"), of the Atonement, and the doctrine of election.

MIRACLES.

Last, he takes the two doctrines of miracles and eternal punishment.

"I think," he says, "that the theology of the future will either discard the word miracle . . . or will use it as implying wonderful events which strike us and manifest to us vividly the presence and power of God.

"Whether all the events which are commonly called miracles can be accounted for by the ordinary working of natural law . . . . or whether, as I think, must be allowed in the case of many of our Lord's miracles of healing, we are to acknowledge the presence of laws, the working of which has not yet been fully understood, is a question for reverent and scientific research. But it does not interfere with the impression which the events are calculated to make upon us."

Dr. Fremantle thus argues that all miracles, including the Resurrection—"even if we take the Resurrection as a purely spiritual fact"—are all parts of the process by which God has schooled mankind into righteousness, which righteousness, if men are in earnest to know it, will lead to eternal life and love, and transform the world into a Kingdom of God.

SETTLEMENT IN THE NEW HEBRIDES.

MESSRS. Burns, Philp, and Co.'s steamship Titus, which arrived at Sydney from the Solomon Islands, via New Hebrides, Oct. 22, brings some interesting news as to the progress of the new settlement at Annandale on the Island of Santo, New Hebrides. There are about 20 settlers now established. Three of them have already been joined by their wives and families, and the wives and families of three others are proceeding by the Titus, leaving on November 1. The pioneers are now well into the work of clearing their grounds. Although only three months established, they have each from 20 to 40 acres of land cleared and ready for planting. In some instances the crops are already in the ground. They have found local labour plentiful and willing, but intermittent, and are of opinion that it would not be wise to rely too much upon local labour once the novelty of the new situation has worn off.

One settler writes:—"We are perfectly satisfied with our lot, land, and outlook for the future. We have about five acres cleared all round the house, and fenced in as a protection against the bush pig, which are very numerous and not at all shy. I have also a road cut through the bush about one mile long to some exceedingly rich land higher up the river, which should produce the maximum of maize to the acre. I have started to clear it, but I reserve it for a better class of maize than can be procured locally."

GIRL'S VOYAGES AS A SAILOR.

ADVENTURES BEGUN AFTER READING A STORY.

A ROMANTIC story was told to the Bristol Magistrates on November 3 by a young girl of fifteen named Ellen Mc Ewan, who appeared in court dressed in sailor's clothes. She was charged with wandering, a constable stating that he spoke to her thinking she was a boy. She burst into tears, and admitted she was a girl.

She told the magistrate that she belonged to Scotland and had left home through her relatives being hard to her. Since leaving Scotland she had made three voyages as mess-room steward.

The magistrates ordered her relatives to be communicated with.

Subsequently the magistrates formally discharged her pending the arrival of relatives from the north who have promised to look after her.

The girl appeared in court on November 5 in ordinary female attire. She is a fine, healthy-looking girl about 5ft. 3ins. in height, with dark, close-cropped hair. She appears quite reconciled now to giving up sea life. In a short conversation with an "Express" representative she said; "I do not like the life of a sailor, and do not wish to return to sea."

It was while visiting her sister in September 1901 at Wishaw, near Glasgow, that she read a story-book, giving an account of an unhappy girl who ran away to sea, and she immediately resolved to do likewise.

Obtaining a suit of boy's clothes, and with hardly a penny in her pocket, she walked all the way to Dundee, where she was engaged as cabin-boy on a coasting vessel.

The girl afterwards shipped in an onion boat bound for Valparaiso. Her experiences on this boat were, she says, very rough, and she bitterly repented of the step she had taken, heartily wishing to be back again in "Bonnie Scotland."

Having completed the voyage, she was discharged at Cardiff, and subsequently obtained another berth as mess-room steward on the s. s. Gem.

Her sex was not suspected until the ship reached Alexandria. Here she came under the observation of the ship's doctor, who, having his suspicions aroused, ordered, "the sailor girl" to undergo examination, with the result that she admitted her sex.

It is still probable that she may remain in England, as more than one person has offered to take her into service.

Only the latter half of the adventures of Esther McEwan, the girl sailor "boy," has been told.

Her life, previous to going to sea, was as roughly romantic as during the past twelve months.

Esther was left an orphan, and seeing that she would have to fight her own way she resolved to do so as a boy. She managed to secure a lad's suit, and then, without a regret, had her long, dark hair cropped close to the head.

The disguise was complete, and such an excellent boy did she make that she had no difficulty in obtaining employment at a colliery only three miles from her home.

She was taken on as a trolly boy, her work consisting of pushing the heavy "tubs" into which the coal is loaded and brought up the pit shafts. Throwing aside her jacket and waistcoat like the other lads she went about her duties in a hearty, cheery fashion, and no suspicion as to her sex was ever aroused.

For four months she remained at the colliery, and then informed the manager that she desired to leave. Accordingly her wages were handed to her, and she disappeared from the neighbourhood.

It was from this date that her seafaring life began, the girl, as already stated in the "Express," engaging as a cabin boy on a coasting vessel at Dundee.

INDIAN HISTORY IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

IN reference to the Kaisar-i-Hind Public Schools Medal scheme inaugurated by the Royal Asiatic Society for the purpose of interesting British public school boys in our Indian dominions, it is announced that the headmasters of the seven competing schools—Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Rugby, Charterhouse, Merchant Taylors', and Westminster—have now received the regulations drawn up by the society for the annual contest, and in accordance with the rule that the subject each year shall be announced before the end of the previous October the subject for 1903 has been made known.

The Emperor Akbar and his age, with a brief account of his life, work, character, and place in history has been selected by Mr. A. N. Wollaston, the originator of the scheme and his coadjutors. The essays are not to exceed 24 foolscap pages of ordinary handwriting and should be accompanied by one or more sketch-maps, showing the position and extent of the Emperor's dominions and the locality of events of importance mentioned. They are to be sent in to the headmasters of the respective schools by such dates as the latter appoint, so that they may be adjudicated upon and the seven prize essays sent on to the Royal Asiatic Society before March 1, 1904. The prize-books will be selected and put in special binding by the society and be sent to the respective school authorities in time for presentation at the annual speech days. The medal falling to the best of the seven successful essays will be awarded in due course by the society and presented at a special meeting. To avoid possible confusion with the Kaiser-i-Hind medal now included in the honours periodically conferred by the Government of India its name has been changed to "The Indian Empire Public Schools Medal." No recipient of a prize or medal can compete a second time, and the right is reserved of withholding all or any awards if the competing essays do not reach a sufficiently high standard to merit such distinction.

THE FIGHTING IN VENEZUELA.

A PAPER VICTORY.

THE pomp—or should it be pomposity?—of war stands out with lofty pre-eminence in Venezuela. To all Venezuelan Consulates in Europe and America President Castro has cabled news of his splendid and heroic victory over the revolutionists under General Matos.

In a message to his Ministers the President says:—"After seven days of great and superhuman efforts in the most deadly and bloody struggle recorded in our history, 6,000 soldiers—of right I may say 6,000 heroes—have obliged 10,000 mercenary assassins hired for the misfortune of our country, to bite the dust."

In the same strain he goes on to say that General Matos and his followers will be "pursued at all times by a frightful vision of widows and orphans of some 3,000 slain."

This heroic victory it turns out, is pure fiction. General Matos, according to a telegram from Curaçao, is now at Gua with a strong force.

A telegram received in New York says the priests in Venezuela refused to ring the bells in the churches in celebration of the alleged defeat of General Matos, and the police were compelled to ring them. The revolutionists simply withdrew from San Mateo, and passed through Villade Cura towards Gua, which commands the road to Los Teques. At the latter place 2,000 revolutionists are now engaging the Government forces which protected President Castro. The latter's whereabouts are unknown.

IN the literary supplement of the "Times" appeared a review of the legal articles in the new volume of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" by the Lord Chancellor. It seems that there is no precedent for signed criticism of legal literature by the head of the judiciary, though Brougham, Campbell, Selborne, and no doubt others, did much of that sort of work before they reached the Woolsack, as many future occupants doubtless are doing it now. And this, apparently, is Lord Halsbury's first literary effort. One passage in the Chancellor's article will interest many beside lawyers. "Some judicial persons," he says, speaking of excessive leniency, "have brought the law and its administration into contempt by sentences so ridiculous as to constitute a public scandal." The intelligent foreigner will wonder why the Minister of Justice who sees this scandal does not attempt to remove it.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

WILL QUEENSLAND SECEDE

MR. Gavan Duffy is a son of the well-known Australian statesman, man of letters and Irish agitator, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. He is also Secretary to the Federal Parliament in Melbourne. He arrived in Colombo on Nov. 20 by the P. and O. India and en passant to Europe Mr. Gavan Duffy is on a three-months' holiday after the longest Parliamentary session he has yet experienced—seventeen months,—and will spend the short time at his disposal with his distinguished father, now 87 years of age, who for twenty years past has made his home at Nice on the Riviera.

Interviewed by a press representative in Ceylon, Mr. Duffy, in discussing the possible secession of Queensland from the Federal Government on account of the labour difficulty in that Colony, said "I don't think there is really anything very serious in it. There is a feeling of dissatisfaction which we hope will wear itself away after a little time. I think the Federation has not been lucky, owing to the effect of the severe drought over Australia. If the seasons had only been good ones nothing would have been heard at all of dissatisfaction."

Asked to explain how the difficulty arose, he said, "Like everything else some people dislike very much the loss of the assistance they derived from the Kanaka (South Sea Islander) labour."

We asked how it was that the Queenslanders were not allowed to avail themselves of this labour. In reply, he said "It is not precisely that they are not allowed to do this. They cannot introduce new Kanaka labour. They can make use for a certain number of years of those that are at present there. The object of this limitation is really to make

A WHITE AUSTRALIA.

In Australia we dislike the competition of lower-paid coloured labour."

The next question put to Mr. Gavan Duffy was with regard to the site of the Federal Government. He explained as follows: "Of course, the Constitution Act provides that there shall be a Federal capital, and that until the Federal capital is chosen Parliament shall meet in Melbourne. Certain sites have been suggested as appropriate, out of which half a dozen stand out most prominently. There is a Board of Experts which has probably been appointed since I left Melbourne, to recommend what sites in their opinion should be considered. When their report is presented to the Government it will be circulated to the members of both Houses, and the members of both Houses will then have the responsibility of deciding which sites shall be adopted. It is uncertain when the site will be fixed; probably next session. But as to when the capital will be erected, and as to when it will be occupied is very hard to say indeed."

"What are the qualifications which the site must possess?"

"In the first place it must be in New South Wales; and secondly, quite 100 miles away from Sydney. This arrangement was part of a compromise. New South Wales would not join unless the site was to be in New South Wales, and the other states took the opportunity to make a bond that Sydney should not get all the advantage, by having the site fixed in that city."

BOSTON SENSATION.

ARREST OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN FOR MURDER.

A SENSATION has been caused in Boston U.S.A., by the arrest of Mr. Alan G. Mason, a well-known Bostonian, a son of Mr. Mason, of the firm of Mason and Hamlin, the celebrated organ makers of Boston.

Mr. Mason is a graduate of Harvard University of the class of 1883, and he is charged with having committed fifteen murderous assaults on women, two of whom have died.

Some little time ago he was a patient at the McLean Insane Asylum, where he was treated for melancholia, and was sent away from the Institution by the doctors as cured. He has been identified by the young woman who accompanied Miss Clara Morton, a hospital nurse, who was the latest victim of the series of mysterious assaults as the man who assaulted her friend. She ran away when she saw Miss Morton struck, and gave the alarm at the asylum, but she declares that she saw the assailant's face, and that Mason is the man.

Other people have also testified that they saw him hanging about the asylum on the night that Miss Morton was killed. The nurse's skull was broken, evidently with a club, and she died shortly after being removed to the asylum.

The nature of her injuries being the same as those of the other victims who were killed during last summer, the police believe Miss Morton's assailant to be the perpetrator of the other murders. Mr. Mason is, at present, confined in the city prison, and a thorough examination will be made into his mental condition.

THE RED SEA PIRATES.

THE Official Stefani Agency at Rome issues a despatch dated Midi, in Yemen, November 3, saying that the Italian warships Piemonte, Caprera, and Galileo, with a Turkish local official and Turkish officers and troops on board, reached that place last week, and at the request of the local authorities landed Turkish troops with three guns to prevent the flight of the pirates, while four Italian dhows under Lieutenant Camperlo operated against the pirates by sea. The Italian dhows repulsed an attack of the pirates, inflicting heavy loss. The Italian loss was one Italian and one native sailor killed and one native sailor wounded.

The local authorities requested the Italian commander to extend the period of five days fixed for the surrender of the pirates. The Italian commander was prepared to grant the request on condition that besides surrendering the pirates, who had taken refuge in places inaccessible from the sea, an indemnity of 15,000f. should be paid to the families of the two men killed on the Italian side. As the conditions were rejected, the commander opened fire on the village of Midi, without touching the Turkish troops, but ceased fire as soon as the conditions were accepted.

The extension of the period for the surrender of the pirates expires on November 11.

At Constantinople it is stated that three of the ringleaders in the recent acts of piracy in the Red Sea have been handed over to the Italian authorities, and that an understanding has been arrived at whereby questions of detail, such as the restitution of the stolen property or the payment of an indemnity, are to be left for settlement between the authorities of Massowah and Hodeida.

According to the "Giornale d'Italia," three pirate dhows were sunk by the Italian dhows during the recent conflict with the Red Sea pirates near Midi. Three pirate chiefs are already in the power of the Italian commander.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th November 1902.

1. Arms and Accoutrements are now being issued to Members at Head-quarters on every week day between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. No Arms, &c., will be issued to any member not applying in person.

Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

2. The undermentioned Prizes will be distributed to Adult Companies for the highest Scores made by members who are extra efficient in Class Firing during the month of December 1902, providing the Firing takes place on one of the following dates:—1st, 3rd, 6th, 8th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 17th 20th, 22nd, 27th, 29th and 31st.

Prizes.

	Rs		Rs
1st Prize	12	7th Prize	3
2nd Prize	10	8th Prize	3
3rd Prize	8	9th Prize	3
4th Prize	5	10th Prize	3
5th Prize	5	11th Prize	2
6th Prize	5	12th Prize	2

3. The following promotions will take effect in "E" Company from this date:—

No 4849 Cyclist W. Sutherland to be Lce Sergt. to complete establishment. No. 4088 Cyclist U A Spence and No 4987 Cyclist V Thorburn to be Lce Corporals to complete establishment.

4. "A" "B" and "C" Companies will parade on Thursday the 4th Dec at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 8 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, Plain Clothes.

5. "D" Company will parade on Tuesday next the 2nd December at the Telegraph Quarters, Wandby Road at 5p.m Dress—Drill Order Plain Clothes.

6. "E" and "G" Companies will parade on Monday next the 1st December at St Mary's College Grounds at 8.15 pm Dress—Drill Order Plain Clothes.

7. The above Company parades will count as Commanding Officer's parade.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot,

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

It is beginning to be recognised that, with every good intention on the part of the War Commission, there is apparently a lack of military "expert knowledge" amongst its members, without which they will find it an impossible task to probe at the root of those points which it is their duty to investigate; added to the above difficulty, there is no doubt a disinclination on the part of the Government to encourage witnesses who may be called upon to make a statement—which appears to be the present procedure—to say much on unpleasant subjects. For instance, in the precis of evidence given regarding the mapping of Natal we read nothing about the alleged inaccuracy of maps of the country south of Ladysmith, nor did the Director-General of Ordnance enlighten us much as to the neglect to send heavy guns to South Africa in the early part of the war—at least no information is vouchsafed to us on this subject in the precis of his evidence. The Commission, however, has taken much evidence on the working of the various departments of the War Office, about which it appears to be in abysmal ignorance, or, at any rate, has only a very slight knowledge of. What is wanted in a War Commission is at least a sound knowledge of the working of the British Army. In fact, the Commission ought to be in a position to be able to impress on the War Office witnesses that it is fully aware what their duties are, but that it wants an explanation as to what causes militated against the carrying out of those duties in respect of the late campaign. As the evidence is taken on oath, a severe cross-examination by men who know exactly what they want to get at ought to elicit the whole truth, and not merely part of it. The late War Minister, Lord Wolseley, and other high ex-officials in Pall Mall, must have much important evidence to give, and the former many confessions to make as to his failure to grasp what our military requirements were, not only when war broke out, but in the months that preceded the Boer ultimatum, and also as to whether he acquiesced in an interference with his duties as War Minister by his colleagues in the Government.

The War Secretary of the United States is stated to have reported recently to the President that a supply of stores and equipment for 250,000 men should be maintained complete. This proposal, which is the result of the recent Cuban and Philippine campaigns, was not coupled with any suggestion to augment the Federal standing army. Less than half the combatants demanded of the British in the Boer War sufficed to crush the Filipinos. The report in question is therefore based, apparently, on the possible contingencies that may arise requiring a display of power by the United States, in consequence of the acquirement of new possessions, entailing wider responsibilities, beyond the seas. It is, moreover, evident that, for the expansion of an expeditionary force of any magnitude, the War Secretary is content to rely again upon the numbers that would volunteer throughout the States for active service. Should this proposal to provide and maintain so great a reserve of warlike stores against possible future contingencies be carried out, it will afford a striking object-lesson for this country, where, as regards such reserves, the provision has been as a rule very inadequately carried out in the past. Certain figures, representing reserves of ammunition, saddlery, tents, technical equipment and commissariat supplies, were laid down for guidance, but it was no uncommon practice during periods of peace to let down gradually all reserves, trusting to an occasional war-scare arising, resulting in a large vote of credit, by means of which, as an acknowledged "Godsend," the depleted storehouses and magazines could be refilled, and a condition of comparative efficiency regained. It was thought a satisfactory political arrangement thus to avoid the character of being extravagant when preparing the normal annual Estimates, despite the serious risk constantly run of being caught in a war unprepared, and also despite the actual monetary loss caused to the country by hasty provision on a large scale, in which Government departments, being at the mercy of the trade to a great extent, were compelled to pay almost any prices asked. This, moreover, was but part of the evil, which entailed also the danger of receiving inferior supplies, through the physical impossibility of carrying out an efficient inspection under such pressing circumstances.

Under the heading of "Dockyard Deadlock" a contemporary has been referring to recent changes in the administration of the public yards, and particularly their effect upon Portsmouth. In this connection it is pertinent to note the enormous increase which has recently taken place in the personnel of the Government establishments. The number of men employed has more than doubled in recent years, and these yards, primarily intended for the repair of ships building in them is necessarily a secondary matter. As every body knows, however, there have been affairs quite outside dockyard administration which have materially interfered with the progress of ships under construction, while the business of repairing has largely increased, not only because more ships are in commission, but because modern ships need more frequent visits to a repairing establishment than the old ones did. These are facts which may easily be demonstrated from the columns of the Navy Estimates. Two novel departures have been made which should tend to relieve the congestion thus brought about. In the first place certain ships have been sent for repair to the private yards. We take it that this is merely a temporary measure which will only become a permanent practice providing it be found that the repairs can be carried out in this way as cheaply and effectively as they could in the old way. It has at least the substantial reason of expediency in its favour. The other change is one which has been urged upon the authorities for some time. It is intended to have several of the new ships completed for sea at the yards at which they are built. In these days, when shipbuilders for the Navy are so often armour-plate manufacturers and gun constructors as well, there are still stronger reasons why such a plan should give satisfactory results. The contractors who are able to turn out for foreign Powers battleships and cruisers fully equipped and ready for service, should at least be able to do the same for their own Government. We may anticipate, therefore, excellent results from the new method. It should not be forgotten, however, by all who are interested in dockyard administration that shipbuilding is not the primary purpose of the public establishments, and, except to provide a standard of comparison with private work, it is unnecessary that vessels laid down in them should be pushed on to completion to the detriment of other and more urgent matters.

The launch of the armoured cruiser Cornwall at Pembroke leaves only one of the Kent class still on the slips, the Suffolk. The christening ceremony was undertaken by Lady St. Germans, who in accordance with the arrangement made at the express wish of his Majesty the King, with intent to awaken territorial interest in the Navy, had been nominated for the task by Lord Mount-Edgcumbe, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Cornwall, who was in attendance. Lady St. Germans broke a bottle of Colonial wine on the vessel, naming her at the same time, after which the cord which is used to suspend the weights over the dog shores was severed with a chisel by her ladyship. With a little artificial aid the vessel slipped off the ways easily and took the water. The Cornwall was laid down in March last year. She is 440ft. in length, and displaces 9,800 tons. She will be propelled by two independent sets of triple-expansion engines developing 11,000 h. p., supplied by twenty-four Babcock and Wilcox water-tube boilers. She will carry fourteen 6in. B. L. guns; eight 12pr. guns, two 3pr. Q. F. guns, and ten smaller pieces of armament. There will be two submerged torpedo-tubes. She will in all probability be completed during the financial year 1903-04.

Some time since the "France Militaire" published statistics of sickness and mortality in the French army, which the "Kolnische Zeitung" has lately contrasted with similar particulars concerning the German army. The comparison is very much to the advantage of the latter in most respects. The total number of sick for France was 57,524 and for Germany 28,193, while the deaths were severally 2,131 and 433. There was great disparity in the cases of typhoid fever, the sick being given as 7,535 in the French army and 921 in the German, while the deaths were 1,001 and 87. Germany had also the advantage of several thousands in diseases of the respiratory organs, and a very large advantage in the cases of scarlatina and dysentery. There were other remarkable disparities. Cardiac affections were accountable for 1,496 sick and 34 dead in the French army, while in the German army the numbers were respectively 34 and 17. Venereal diseases were accountable for 20,770 cases in France, and 10,200 in Germany. The "France Militaire" considers that the cause of the greater sickness and mortality in the French forces must be sought in extent of colonies and diversity of climate, and still more in the defective barrack accommodation and the insanitary conditions in which men live.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* **DOSE:** One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine **VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The **WARRANTY STAMP** of the **UNION DES FABRICANTS.**
(2) A **METAL SEAL** advertising **CLETEAS.**

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras*. — **PHILLIPS & Co**, Agents in *Bombay*.
PREPARED BY: **CLÉMENT & Co**, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

EDWARDS'
HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER & RESTORER

The Very Finest Dressing. *Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed.*
A LUXURY AND A NECESSITY TO EVERY MODERN TOILET.

Restores the Hair
Promotes the Growth
Arrests the Fall
Strengthens the Roots
Preserves the Hair
Removes Dandruff
Allays all Irritation

'HARLENE' Preserves, Strengthens and Invigorates Children's Hair.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.
1/-, 2/6 and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per Bottle of Druggists &c., all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states—"TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W. C.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the p[ea]l both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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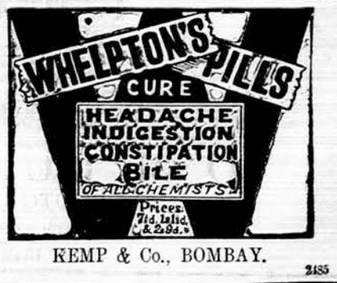

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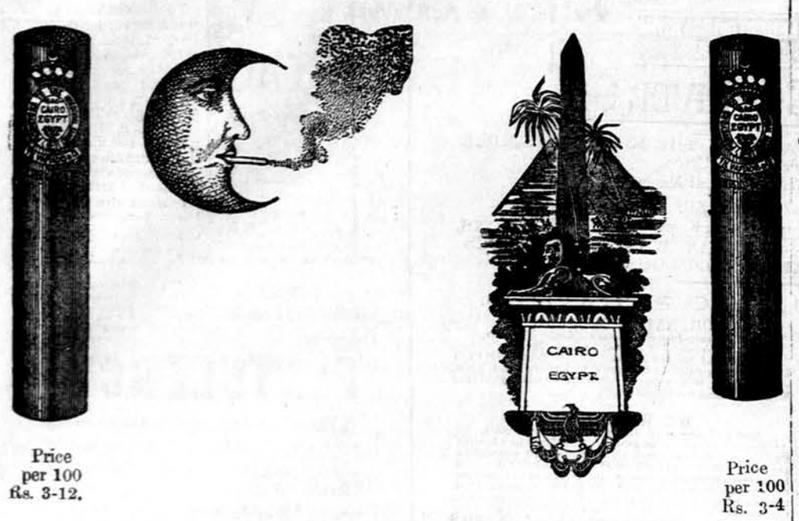

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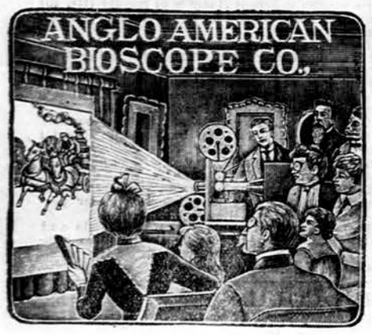

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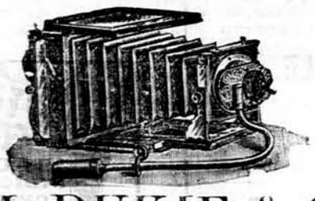

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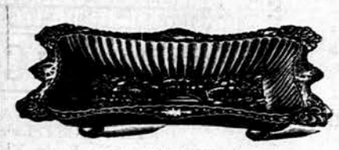
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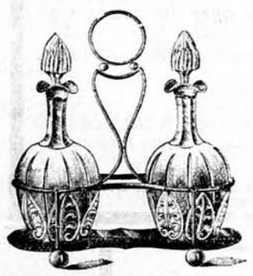
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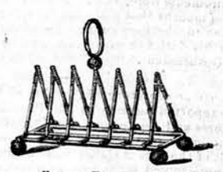
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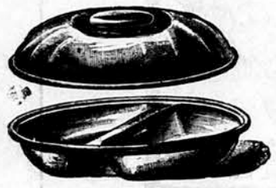
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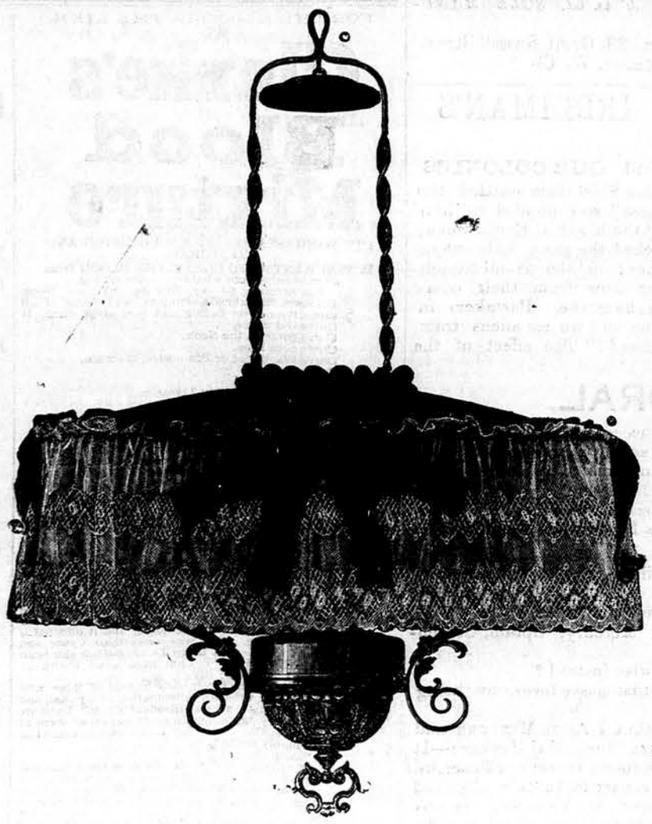

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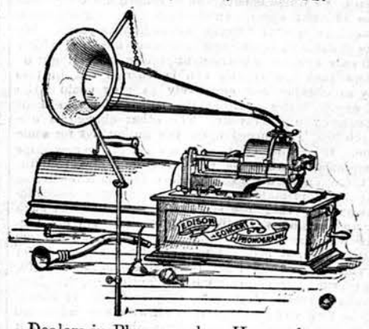

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